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Tower Views

by Clearway

Labor Calm in Auto-land

Ontario Cries 'Anarchy!'

Yet Less Bitterness Is Rife

¶ **For the first time** in five months the music of automotive dinner buckets clangs merrily in the Michigan sector freed from the deadening minor tone of strikes. Agreements in four automobile production groups bring forth the observation from Gov. Frank Murphy that "serious trouble in the motor industry is ended." But this optimistic utterance is not unanimously accepted—not while Henry Ford rules with rugged individualism, and John L. Lewis peers out from his rocky headlands and murmurs like a sea making up for a storm: "In time; in time."

¶ **Indeed, if signs** and portents are to be believed, the present settlement in the automobile field represents merely a tuning-up of the C. I. O. engine.

¶ **Management might keep** the machine on the road and avoid considerable wreckage by voluntarily removing obstructions which, under the present regime, will undoubtedly be removed anyway. Government might regulate the speed and bank some of the curves. It still might be possible to induce the drivers of industrial unionism to agree to certain traffic rules. But what's done needs doing while the machine is in the garage.

¶ **Justly or unjustly, labor,** goaded by the exigencies of the depression and encouraged by the potentialities of the New Deal, seems bent on placing the brunt of economic stabilization on the shoulders of big business. Since it is forced to suffer for the apparent mismanagement involved in business cycles, it believes itself justified in demanding the first fruits of business recovery. We may not agree that a special group, selected from the capitalistic system, should be called upon to drag the economic cart alone. But it helps to clarify the problem to listen to both sides.

¶ **As the House** of Representatives defeats the resolution for a sweeping investigation into sit-down strikes, following the Senate's carefully balanced rebuke to both the sit-down method and anti-unionization methods, the impression grows that the Administration proposes to sidestep the issue and allow labor and management to make their own rules—supervised of course by such enforceable laws as the states may make to control the situation. On the other hand, there are grounds for believing that the Administration may be waiting to hear the Supreme Court's decision on the Wagner Labor Act before committing itself to a course which it might be forced to abandon. It listens from across the road, so to speak, to the sounds issuing from labor's garage, while eyeing the justice of the peace near by.

¶ **But it takes the cry** of "Anarchy!" from across the border to make all hands look up from the benches. Strangely enough, that charge comes from the lips of Premier Hepburn of Ontario, who, under the influence of Canadian official life, has himself developed from a Huey Longish exhorter, capable of out-Lewising the Lewises, into quite a proper person. Mr. Hepburn's ejaculation was occasioned by the expansion of C. I. O. organization activities into Canada, some 3700 employees of the General Motors Oshawa plant having walked out by way of introducing the organization to the Dominion. Cried the Ontario Premier in effect: "The entire resources of this Province will be utilized to prevent the dominance of an organization that has brought the United States almost into the state of anarchy!"

¶ **That sounds formidable!** But let's think it over. Seldom in the history of labor unionism anywhere have as many concessions been granted to workers with as little use of the brickbat and sabotage weapons as have been granted under recent strike conditions. Even steel and coal, where husky methods seem the natural expression of husky fellows, the demands of the organization have been presented in a comparatively orderly manner. If the idea of industrial unionism armed with the sit-down contains social and industrial dynamite, it must be admitted that it has been handled like dynamite—very carefully. Likewise, while representatives of industry have not been induced to make concessions without cries of indignation, nevertheless the settlements thus far agreed to have been concluded with surprising grace.

¶ **Anarchy? Certainly not.** Instead, sanguine hopes are led, by the occurrences of the past five months, to conclude that a higher law than courts can lay down is operating to take the sting of intolerance out of labor difficulties. The process of striking and of combating strikes seems lifting to a higher plane—a plane where intelligence is more valued than brawn. There's a long journey ahead, but the absence of gore in present adjustments seems to promise that scarlet is not to be the color of America's labor flag.

Ford Hints 30-hour Week; A. F. of L. Union Challenges Lewis in Electric Industry

Industrial Organization Is Backed by Green Group in Pittsburgh Campaign

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (AP)—A union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor adopted the methods of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization today in a competitive drive to organize the workers in Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A. R. Johnson of Washington, assistant business manager of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, directed the drive in the Pittsburgh area, one of the largest electrical centers in the country. Immediate objectives, Mr. Johnson said, included the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and Duquesne Light Company. He explained:

"We aim to organize everybody—phone operators, truck drivers, everyone in the electrical industry in these plants. They will all be in the one union."

Refusal of the federation to adopt the industrial union plan of organization led to the break between William Green, president of the union, and Mr. Lewis, who formed his independent committee to organize mass industries into all-inclusive unions.

Simultaneously the executive board of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, adherents of the Lewis committee, issued a statement giving the Westinghouse Company one week in which to sign a union contract.

Miss Margaret Darin, secretary of the union, said:

"We demand recognition as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for all of the employees. If they don't sign a contract, then we will take other action."

Motor Maker Expected to Delay Action During C. I. O. Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 9—Henry Ford will install the 30-hour week if he can possibly afford it and will post a new high minimum wage, according to the best information here at the capital of the automobile industry. But from a knowledge of Mr. Ford's character it is also deduced that he will do neither until it is self-evident that he was not forced to act by pressure of the union.

Friends of Mr. Ford say he will not be forced into doing what he does not think is right, and he won't do anything that looks as if he is being coerced. That is one reason why he is successful, it is said in the motor world.

So the probability is that if Mr. Ford is going ahead with his program of reducing hours and raising wages, he will delay it until autumn at the earliest, and then will proceed only if the world recognizes he is simply following his long-time practice, and not merely fighting the union.

Unconventional as he is, Mr. Ford, it is believed by men who have studied his methods, will not try to block the union drive by an immediate boost of wages and other voluntary concessions. That is a common strategy of big corporations, and the country has lately seen some spectacular illustrations. It has the disadvantage of being so obviously inspired by the crowding of the union as to react to the union's credit.

Mr. Ford seems to be taking an opposite tack of holding up wage

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Economic Talks In London Stir Move by Reich

Fear of New Encirclement Seen Back of Schacht Visit to Brussels

Hull Speech Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 9—The visit of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsminister for Economics, to Brussels, next week, is said to be a mere courtesy call. Authorities maintain that Dr. Schacht will call on Louis Franck, Governor of the Belgian National Bank. But informed observers here see the visit closely connected with Germany's fears of economic encirclement by democratic states.

It is noticed in this connection that experts of the states which signed the Oslo Convention will be at Brussels at the same time as Dr. Schacht. All these states stand for removal of tariff barriers.

It is being constantly stressed here that Germany is ready to discuss economic disarmament, provided her own difficulties are recognized.

Reich Objects to Camouflage

It is emphasized that the fact that Germany has refused to attend certain economic conferences at Geneva does not mean that Germany is opposed to international co-operation. What Germany does refuse to do is to attend so-called economic conferences which are merely a camouflage for political parleys, it is declared.

In short, Germany is stated to be ready to make her contribution to the removal of existing trade barriers, if, firstly, her foreign indebtedness is "regulated"; secondly, her raw materials difficulties (and therewith the political problem of colonies) are solved; thirdly, she is enabled to maintain a stabilized currency.

Meanwhile U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech at the Wilson medal dinner has had a favorable effect on Germany's desire to improve international trade relations. Mr. Hull declared that world peace could be insured only if the "Good Neighbor policy" encircles the globe. He envisioned increased trade as the best method to promote world peace.

Sees Versailles Arraigned

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, semi-official mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, approves especially "the courage wherewith Mr. Hull arraigned the Versailles Treaty and its mate-

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Children at Work: 1912 and Now

President, in Letter, Lauds 25-Year Accomplishments of Children's Bureau

Reunion in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Men and women who have worked in or with the United States Children's Bureau since its founding gathered here last night to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary.

They looked back over the last quarter of a century to the time when a small forward-looking band convinced Congress that it was just as important for the Government to foster the welfare of children as to aid in the production of good wheat and hogs.

The dinner took the form of a reunion, with talks from the present Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins; the former Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis; the present head of the children's bureau, Miss Katharine Lenroot, and the former chief, Miss Grace Abbott.

President Roosevelt sent a letter of greeting and Mrs. Roosevelt extended her congratulations in person. She was introduced by Mrs. Larue Brown of Boston, the toastmistress.

The President's letter, read to the gathering by Miss Perkins, follows:

Will you please extend to the friends of the children's bureau and to its staff my heartiest congratulations on the occasion of its twenty-fifth birthday? Through all these years the country has come to depend increasingly upon the children's bureau as the agency through which the federal interest in the health and welfare of children of the nation may be best expressed. As a research center, the children's bureau has demonstrated the integrity of its work, and as a counselor its advocacy of the needs of children is known to be based upon unchallengeable facts.

At a time when so many of the nation's mothers lack the care necessary to insure their own health during the period of maternity and the health of their newborn infants, when so many of the nation's children are ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed, I am grateful for the vision and the statesmanship of Julia Lathrop and Grace Abbott, who with their co-workers, and their successors now responsible for the administration of the children's bureau, have developed so fine an instrument for us all to use in our efforts to advance the day when all children will have their fair chance in the world.

Underwood

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot

Head of United States Children's Bureau Describes Protection of Child Workers

Federal Bureau Finds Real Progress Being Made in Safeguarding Youth

World Problem

The United States Children's Bureau celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary today. The record of progress during this quarter century, when the parents of the nation were educated into a new understanding of their task, when protective federal and state laws were enacted and the process of constitutional amendment on child labor started on its way, is related in the following article by the director of the industrial division of the bureau.

By Beatrice McConnell

Director, Industrial Division, United States Children's Bureau

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The country ought to know how the labor of children is being regulated; what occupations are especially dangerous physically or morally; at what ages children should be allowed to enter the army of breadwinners, and what restrictions should be thrown around them; in what occupations and at what ages the labor of children should be prohibited and what is the general effect of premature toil."

This quotation is found in the congressional committee report which in 1910 recommended to Congress the bill establishing the Federal Children's Bureau, and empowering it to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to child labor and other phases of child welfare. The demand for a national bureau to investigate child labor as an important problem of child welfare was one of the fundamental reasons for the establishment of the bureau, and the committee's expression of the need for information on child workers and for the development of child-labor standards showed the public realization of the waste of children in industry and

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President Has Three Choices On His Budget

New Taxes, Cut in Relief or See Budget More Out of Balance Than Ever

Wants No Tax Rise

Revenues Running Far Behind Estimate Add to Perplexity of Finding Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—President Roosevelt again today expressed his hope to avoid new taxes at this Congress, but all the same the Administration seems to be facing three almost equally difficult choices:

1. New taxes.
2. Drastic expenditure cuts, probably in relief appropriations.
3. Prepare to see the budget for 1938 unbalanced not only as regards debt retirement, but in new spending as well.

Estimated revenues for the present fiscal year are now running anywhere from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 behind, dependent on future developments. While this may not mean that 1938 revenues would be down, too, it casts a pall of uncertainty over the whole picture, and almost certainly adds to the expected deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

Some of these uncertainties will be clarified when President Roosevelt's relief estimates and revised budget figures are sent to Congress next week, on April 14 or thereafter. But several factors are out of the President's control: The rate of revenues, disappointingly revealed by March collections, remains dubious; Congress' appropriations are also uncertain, particularly in fields of farm-tenancy spending, low-cost housing and other expensive projects.

Governors Lehman of New York; La Follette, Wisconsin; Benson of Minnesota, and Quinn of Rhode Island called upon the President late today to stress state needs, together with the representatives of Governor Hurley of Massachusetts and Governor Horner of Illinois.

Robinson Indicates Trend

The statement of Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, yesterday looking to relief cuts, is another significant indication that considerable factions in Congress are leaning toward economy in certain lines. President Roosevelt's estimate last January was for relief expenditure of not over $1,500,000,000. But the United States mayors asked for $2,200,000,000. And Senator Robinson mentioned the figure of $1,200,000,000.

Representative Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the all-important House Ways and Means Committee, also recently put in a plea for economy.

Thus President Roosevelt is between two sharp fires: those urging that the apparently essential budget cuts be taken from the biggest item in the budget: relief, and those local authorities insisting that relief spending be increased beyond estimates.

Observers here have the impression, however, that a real thrust for economy in relief expenditure led by President Roosevelt would be extremely popular in many quarters of Congress and public opinion generally.

It would be entirely in line with the advices given by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, counseling on the best ways to avoid damaging inflation.

President May Shift Stand

The political advantages of a moderate economy drive would be novel, and some observers consider that the President would thereby counter-balance some of the slump in prestige he has suffered through the Supreme Court controversy.

For this and numerous other reasons—among which are that the other alternatives facing the President are unattractive—observers are forecasting that his message next week may approach its budget-balancing objective through the economy route. But it must be remembered that President Roosevelt has consistently rejected this course in the past, waiving fears of inflation and estimating budget-balancing as an unimportant desideratum.

Revenue estimates for the remainder of the present fiscal year, figured unofficially, work out in these dispiriting calculations: instead of collecting $5,828,000,000 of revenue, the Treasury is anticipated to be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 low in income tax takings, may lose $100,000,000 from changes in the railroad pension plans, and be some 10 per cent down in social security, inheritance, and gift tax collections.

To meet needs in the current fiscal year created by these lapses in revenue, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. has announced that the Treasury must assume unanticipated new borrowings.

On What He Bases Hopes

But President Roosevelt's hope that new taxes will not be necessary during the present session is valid probably only on the condition that substantial new appropriations are not passed by Congress. Leading on the lists of projects now legislatively attractive are some $135,000,000 for farm tenancy relief, $100,000,000 for state educational aid, and $50,000,000 for low-cost housing.

Funds to meet these needs might

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Blum Ministry Disclaims Part In Fall of Franc

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt told a press conference today that neither he nor the Treasury knew of any plan to lower the world price of gold.

Asked about contentions in financial and other circles that gold prices were too high, the President said that was very interesting but he knew of no plan to lower the price. He suggested that such reports evidently originated in the foreign press.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 9—A sharp fall in the franc today brought official denial of persistent reports that the franc is being allowed to slip down to the extreme limit allowed by the devaluation law (about 23 to the dollar).

Following a special conference this morning with Emile Labeyrie, Governor of the Bank of France, Jacques Rueff, director of monetary movements, Charles Rist, renowned money expert, and Paul Baudouin, director of the Bank of Indo-China, who supervise the French exchange equalization fund, the Minister of Finance, Vincent Auriol, affirmed that the "rise in price of other currencies" is due to factors outside France, notably to the alleged intention of President Roosevelt to modify America's gold policy and revalorize the dollar.

Tripartite Accord Stands

M. Auriol denied categorically rumors that modification of the tripartite monetary accord has occurred or is envisaged. He issued a statement inviting the public not to be concerned over fluctuations of the franc and declaring that personally he retained "complete confidence in the ability of the eminent experts to manage the equalization fund and to take whatever measures were necessary for defense of the franc."

Despite these official assurances, considerable uncertainty prevailed in financial circles today.

Aid to Tourists Seen

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—France, according to some financial circles, has allowed the franc to sag to attract tourists this summer.

The Treasury has decided upon a cheaper franc, financial circles reported, with the possibility the rate may go to the low of 22.96 francs to the dollar agreed upon in the Tripartite monetary agreement.

At noon the rate was 4.484 cents per franc, a decline of almost 2½ per cent from the 4.593 rate before the drop started yesterday. During early trading today the rate was allowed to sag from 4.539 cents to the 4.484 figure, equivalent respectively to 22.03 and 22.30 to the dollar.

(A rate of 22.96 to the United States dollar is the equivalent of 4.277 cents to the franc.)

"The biggest tourist season since the 'golden twenties' is expected," financial sources predicted.

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Japanese Blames Cut in Silk Prices For Low Pay Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Substitution of rayon for silk in American women's clothes was blamed today by a Japanese delegate to the World Textile Conference for present low labor standards in Japan.

Takeo Katakura, director of the Katakura Silk Spinning Company, took sharp exception to a report prepared by the International Labor Office minimizing the effect rayon has had upon the silk industry. Pointing out that the United States consumes more than 85 per cent of

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Test Farms in Four States Seek to Aid Lot of Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark.—To determine fully the possibilities of farm ownership as the most practical method of improving tenancy in the South, the Resettlement Administration is rushing to completion construction work on several colonization projects in Arkansas and neighboring states which, it is announced, will serve as "experimental stations."

With numerous controversies developing in the South, especially among landowners and agricultural leaders, as to the practical benefits of farm ownership for tenant families, the experimental projects are expected to present concrete results which will be used as the basis for assisting capable tenant families to better their social status.

Pointing out that many people have the mistaken idea that the RA is launching a "broad all-inclusive program to establish farm tenants on farms of their own," E. B. Whitaker, assistant regional director for the RA in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, explains that the federal agency is primarily interested in administering emergency aid to deserving farm tenant families.

In establishing rural colonization projects, several of which are located in this State, Mr. Whitaker states that the RA will be in a position to conduct accurate experiments as to the best methods of stamping out tenancy.

Only Small Proportion Ready

Since the families selected to live in these colonies come from various sections of the State where tenancy exists, they will present a cross-section of the average tenant family. The reactions of these families to modern equipped farms and their ability to cope with the conditions and situations which farm owners face will determine the feasibility of solving the tenancy problem.

That farm ownership cannot immediately be applied to even 50 per cent of the tenancy class in the South has already been demonstrated on these colonization projects. Only a comparatively small percentage of tenants, it is indicated, are ready for farm ownership and will succeed in holding their farms if once given the opportunity.

Under present plans, about 3000 low-income farm families in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi will be placed on colonization projects, Mr. Whitaker states. Nearly 2000 families are expected to be resettled by early summer.

Many families selected for farms in colonization projects are described by Resettlement Administration officials as thoroughly capable and hard-working, but have not made progress, due to natural factors over which they have no control. Any family of the low-income group who has been farming for the past five years is eligible.

All Modern Units

The farm units on which these families are placed are modern in every respect, and equipped inexpensively with all necessary conveniences and improvements. Homes are newly constructed, being usu-

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France Refutes Italian Charges Of Aiding Madrid

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum reminded Italy yesterday that France asks "insistently" for the withdrawal of foreign volunteers in Spain and maintained that his Government's attitude of neutrality "gives the lie" to Italian charges of French intervention in the civil war.

As the widening breach between the two nations apparently extended to sports with cancellation of an Italo-French football game here, the Premier's office issued the statement that "it is only too easy to guess what the reasons are for these accusations and what their goal is. Their untrue character readily appears."

French officials earlier had held that Italian press charges that French army officers were aiding Spanish Government troops were a "counter-maneuver to offset the presence of Italians in Spain."

Systematic Campaign

"Foreign newspapers, even some French newspapers which in a campaign of systematic opposition feed certain foreign campaigns in dragging their own country through the muck, have published stories relating to alleged dispatch of war materials and volunteers from France to Spain," the statement from Premier Blum's office said.

"Such charges are refuted by the consistent attitude of France toward the Spanish conflict."

Reminding of French appeals that all foreign "volunteers" be withdrawn from the civil war, the French statement set forth that "the loyalty with which France is applying the engagements she assumed has been recognized by impartial observers who are investigating on the spot."

France Didn't Cancel

The Foreign Office announced that it had no part in cancellation of the Italo-French football game scheduled for Sunday, but an apparent Italian fear of anti-Fascist demonstrations was advanced as a reason.

Members of the French Football Federation said that Signor Barrassi the secretary-general of the Italian Federation, "told members of the French federation that information reached Rome that certain political elements were planning to demonstrate when the Italian team came to Paris.

Soviets Charged With Violating Pact; Spanish Insurgents Apologize to British; Loyalist Troops Close Wide Gap: Page 6.

Economics in the News

Problems of Economic Management—Prices That Are Too High Which President Roosevelt Didn't Mention—Adding to Buying Power

—By H. B. E.—

Events of the last week or so have shown that the job assumed by the President since "reflation" was completed of maintaining the economic system in stability is an uneasy task when the private operators of that system are "inflated" with buoyant, or speculative enthusiasm.

¶ ¶ ¶

Four years ago it was politically easy to "reflate" the depressed system. To do that even "Al" Smith wished to see the Constitution put on the shelf. But, in order to "deflate" the system of its buoyancy, in accordance with the President's own unpublished ideas of equilibrium it is necessary to tread on certain influential toes—the toes of too-high price producers. Such a task necessitates dangerous political living.

Indeed, the task is likely to cause ructions. For instance, though the President last Friday mentioned only a few distorted prices, nevertheless he incensed some pretty powerful political interests, as was illustrated by Senator Wheeler's defense of copper prices. Back in depression days, it will be recalled, Senator Wheeler was one of the leaders among the "reflationists." He is apparently not so much interested nowadays in toning down the "reflation."

One is tempted to wonder what would have happened on the Hill (not to mention the Department of Agriculture) if the President had added corn to his list of too-high commodities. He had every reason to do so. For corn has lately shot through the roof of the goal set by the AAA. AAA "parity" price in February was 85.4 cents; the actual price was $1.03. Few farm representatives, however, are arithmetically minded in times of booming prices, and their reaction to any "talking down" of corn might have been politically calamitous to presidential prestige.

Obviously, the first principle of economic management must be impartiality. Otherwise what passes for management becomes another aspect of "Old Deal" subsidization of special interests and pressure groups.

¶ ¶ ¶

There is one price whose presence on its present perch is responsible for a whole mass of economic and financial maladjustments. President Roosevelt has not mentioned it. This is the price of gold—a price that happens to be set by the Government, because it is connected with the relation of the dollar with foreign currencies.

At $35 an ounce it is priced so high that the rest of the world is pouring its metal holdings into America. This incoming gold is called "hot money," and, though the problem of "hot money" has been debated in Washington for nearly six months, nobody yet seems to know what to do about it. However, the solution for a high price that is within the province of government is obviously to lower it; foreign gold would then not be attracted to American shores.

The maladjustment in the American price of gold is another way of saying that the dollar is undervalued in relation to foreign currencies. If currencies in which prices are stated are out of line, prices of world commodities are bound to be out of line. Of course, gold is no longer the currency nexus between the two major trading countries, Britain and America; so, if a correction of some inflated dollar prices fixed in the world market is needed, the London-Washington monetary authorities, who are managing the exchange between them need only allow the pound sterling to decline from its present price of $4.90. This would be equivalent to a reduction of the dollar price of gold in its discouragement of certain commodity price disequilibria. Such an adjustment, moreover, would be a substantial contribution to the cause of world financial stability and political accord.

Chairman Eccles in his article in Fortune has pointed to this remedy very clearly. He says:

> One lesson we have learned in recent years is that, at a time when the world is as badly out of balance as it is today, we must not permit ourselves to be tied to a rigidly automatic gold standard that makes us helpless against the impact of forces from abroad.
>
> At a time when incomes, prices, exchange rates, or confidence abroad are declining rapidly, raising the price of gold in terms of dollars or other action on the foreign exchange value of the dollar would relieve the situation. Contrariwise, lowering the price of gold, or a relative fall in other currencies, might offer a possible means of checking excessive expansion at home.
>
> In any case it appears desirable that we should retain a large measure of executive discretion in the exercise of powers through which we can affect the value of the dollar relative to other currencies.

¶ ¶ ¶

While action might be taken on gold, action might just as well be taken on silver, which is government-rigged at 30 cents an ounce above the world price, on the specious and sectional excuse that it is national standard money. Some cynics have said that copper, about the price of which the President grumbled, has merely been affected by the levitation which the Government introduced to its sister metal, silver! But the President did not mention the white metal at all.

At the same time government purchases of silver might be abandoned. For the silver hoard has already created such an embarrassment of riches in America that an expensive hole in the ground additional to the one at Fort Knox is being dug for its burial, the tomb to be located at West Point.

These and other similar corrections would help to do away with the "soft spot" in the system caused by the oscillations in demand for durable goods which President Roosevelt has mentioned. To any utilitarian, as I said on Monday, the President's crusade for a wider distribution of purchasing power for consumption goods through better wages must command respect.

But some of us feel that not enough attention is paid to the addition to purchasing power which is available from lower prices just as much as from higher wages. Lip service, it is true, has been paid to this ideal ever since the Brookings Institution embraced the gospel. And the President mentioned some special cases of distorted prices.

He did not, however, go far enough; in addition to the particular commodities at wholesale that I have cited, he could have drawn attention to the fact that legislators in the federal and state governments are working night and day in "protecting" prices at retail on levels which curtail workers' spending power.

Blatzi's Wetting in Suez

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Dachshund Blatzi von der Einod has been restored to his 10-year-old mistress a month after her arrival in Shanghai from Germany and after a separation which occurred while the steamship Gneisenau was passing through the Suez Canal.

Blatzi is a very much pedigreed dog with a lively sense of curiosity. He started on the Gneisenau from Germany with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Baehne and enjoyed a peaceful trip until Suez was reached. There, beholding the pretty ripples as the liner cut through the quiet canal waters, he emulated the famed bone-carrying dog in Aesop's Fables and plunged down just too quickly to be caught by his young mistress.

The girl rushed to find Capt. E. Hengstenberg and begged him to stop the ship and lower a lifeboat. But ships have to keep steerage way in the canal, according to strict regulations, and the captain was unable to stop.

Radio messages flashed back, however, and it was soon discovered that Blatzi had been picked up—wet and disconsolate—by a fisherman, who turned him over to agents of the steamship company. In due course he was put aboard the next Shanghai-bound steamer of the line and now he is back with his family and none the worse for his adventure.

New Jersey's Romantic Shores Always a Magnet to Tourists

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The romance of the sea forms an everlasting attraction for the traveler down the New Jersey coast, and the tourist who has a little knowledge of history combined with a sensitive day-dreaming mood, finds this romance suggested in myriad ways along these shores.

Everywhere, from Sandy Hook on down to within a few miles of Cape May, a chain of long and narrow sandbar islands lies offshore, much like the keys of lower Florida. All along these islands are ideal beaches, smooth and sloping gradually far out under the surf, with room for a nation of bathers. Buried in the sands are the ribs of early sailing ships, the coins of modern picnic parties and, according to many legends, treasure chests of pirate times.

The sandy shallows extend out for miles, breaking the giant mid-Atlantic waves long before they reach shore. There are no rock-bound coasts where breaking waves dash high; no sudden deeps. The heaviest rollers are cut down safely for the timorous bather and the non-swimmer, like the wind that is tempered to the shorn lamb.

The long line of offshore island and beach is broken here and there by channels which serve as harbor entrances. Through these passageways the fishermen and yachtsmen enter a region of bays, salt marshes and meandering tidal waterways that fill the space between islands and mainland. In recent years these broad calm expanses like Barnegat Bay, Great Bay and a dozen others are alive in summer with sailing craft, fashioned by amateurs and competing constantly in racing regattas. At other times of year they are busy with native fishermen, oystermen and clammers, carrying on the trades handed down through generations and centuries and really begun by Indians.

Back on the mainland the tourist crosses tidewater streams and rivers, some of them large in North Jersey, where the headwaters are in higher hill country; small in the flat sandy pinelands of South Jersey. In the North, there still is heavy water traffic of freighters, barges and tugs, serving busy industrial centers. In the South, the history hunter may learn that there, too, the Revolutionary times and the earlier 1800's saw much traffic of ocean sailing ships. Ten and 20 miles inland are remains of busy shipyards, bog iron foundries, paper mills and sawmills.

The tourist driving through the pine and the native holly and laurel, the chicken and truck farms, may find these historic spots with little trouble, some of them preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Often a great frame house looms beside the inland road with a large glass-enclosed lookout space rising from the roof—a home built by an early retired sea captain who could not be content without far views.

The very accent and family names of inland and shore South Jersey still tell of pioneer times. There are whole villages of Conovers, Leeds, Smiths or Parkers, for example. There are descendants of the "pineys,"—the strange and almost legendary race said to have been blended from fugitive Tories and Hessians, native Jerseymen, Indians and West Indian slaves. And authorities declare there are more persons eligible for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution than in any other state of the Union.

* * *

But the offshore islands now are the center of interest for most travelers. They offer every sort of seashore resort. Ocean Grove, near Asbury Park, in North Jersey, and Ocean City, in South Jersey, for example, are quiet, without liquor or cabarets or night life — places founded by sober and devout worshipers as camp-meeting sites. Atlantic City in the South and Asbury Park in the North offer a bewildering mixture of beach, Coney Island, Broadway and World's Fair. A long series of other places, like Monmouth Beach and Long Branch and Belmar, in the North; Beach Haven, halfway down the shore, and Avalon, Stone Harbor and Cape May, in the South, are summer home centers. Their small winter population centers around food fishing; their miles of cottages are opened about Memorial Day each year by owners moving down for the summer from Philadelphia, New York, Camden or as far away as Pittsburgh. For two generations it has been a tradition in the inland centers to have a home "at the shore" where the family can pass the summer sunning and bathing, with the businessman commuting or coming down week-ends.

Railroad development opened the gates in the last century.

The tradition began as a great quick wave of migration, plainly portrayed to the observing by the architecture in Cape May, for example, or Sea Isle City, Beach Haven, Ship Bottom, Beach Arlington or Barnegat City, or the old Inlet section of Atlantic City. There is a gingerbread air and cut of design that plainly dates the old frame homes. In some places this predominates, plainly revealing that the wave came and settled down. In Atlantic City and the balance of its island, in part of Wildwood and in Asbury Park, the gingerbread is mostly crowded out by more recent structures of brick or steel and concrete. These testify that the first wave of home-owners was followed by new amusement and entertainment enterprises, to draw the weekend and vacation visitor to a modern playground.

* * *

The mechanically-minded stroller along the eight-mile Boardwalk of Absecon Island, where Atlantic City, Ventnor, Margate and Longport are one continuous settlement, finds much of interest. Below him is 1200 feet depth of sand, resting on soft rock. At one side, along the beach, are great piers extending out a quarter-mile to sea, resting on concrete piling with mushroom feet, and housing theaters, dance floors and exhibits placed by national advertisers along this permanent stretch of World's Fair. On the other side are luxurious homes and estates in the lower island, unbroken lines of shops and novelties farther up, and rising above these a long line of skyscraper concrete hotel structures. They are built on the sands, their basements below sea level. But engineers have found ways to spread the load deep in the water-soaked sand, where weight and pressure from all sides hold it in place, and the huge buildings stand as sturdily as though anchored to granite.

The same thing is true in Asbury Park and some other North Shore centers. And the financially-minded may learn that in Atlantic City the hotels, through their taxes and payrolls, pay more than half the costs of municipal government.

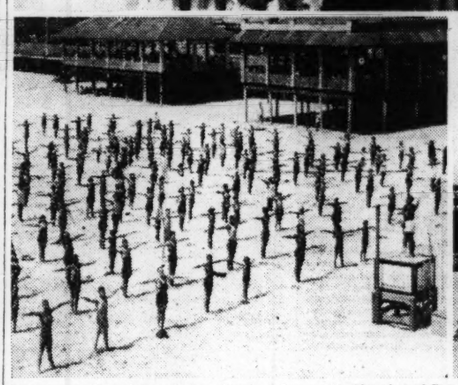
* * *

Great numbers of visitors and devotees of the New Jersey shore first saw it as business men, professional men, members of women's clubs or fraternalists attending the conventions for which the resorts always are seeking. Both in Asbury Park and Atlantic City, leaders of the Northern and Southern shore sections, every hotel has special meeting rooms and auditoriums. Both cities, as well as a half dozen others, have municipal convention halls also. The one in Atlantic City is proclaimed as the world's largest, frequently chosen to house a full-sized horse show, football gridiron or polo field, and capable of holding the city's whole permanent population of 66,000.

On Brigantine Island, just north of Atlantic City, is a wild bird sanctuary of 13,000 acres. Quiet Cape May, at the southern tip of the state, looking across Delaware Bay, has been the summer home of five Presidents. And the Atlantic City Boardwalk has been compared with that famous sidewalk cafe in Paris, where if one sits long enough, everyone of importance in the world will pass by.

The vacationing family with its own small cruiser may travel safe inland waterways all the way down the Jersey coast from Sandy Hook almost to Cape May, where a canal is planned as a short-cut behind the point to cross into Delaware Bay. In fact, the same condition prevails practically all the way down to Florida, for those who plan long water tours.

New Jersey Shore Reveals Its Charms



Underwood; © Fred Hess & Son; Courtesy Ocean City Chamber of Commerce

Scenes Along the State's Expanse of Beaches

Upper—Atlantic City Skyline, Showing Skyscraper Hotels That Edge Boardwalk, With Beach and Ocean in Foreground
Center—South End of Bathing Beach at Ocean Grove
Lower—Lifeguard Directing Exercises at Ocean City Beach at Left, and the Boardwalk at Asbury Park at Right

Tour-a-bouts

With the spring resort season under way at Asbury Park, N. J., at an unprecedented pace, plans are going forward for the annual observance of "Holland Tulip Week in America" when the millions of gaily tinted Dutch blooms begin to flower this month.

* * *

Extensive plans for the floral pageant were made last fall with the planting of almost one-half million tulip bulbs in addition to the municipally owned collection of several million throughout various portions of the city and along the boardwalk.

* * *

For ocean-minded travelers who are on the outlook for a summer cruise to Scandinavia, the Norwegian American Line has announced a tour that will take the vacationists to many points, including inland sightseeing trips of varied interest.

* * *

The S. S. Bergensfjord will inaugurate this summer series by leaving New York for Bergen on July 3. From this point a tour commences by steamer, rail and motor designed to cover some of the most interesting places in the entire Scandinavian area.

* * *

Travel experts over the Carolinas are expecting the biggest summer travel season in history, according to Miss Betty Tucker, travel counselor of the Carolina Motor Club, who has recently returned from a three weeks' tour of the two states.

* * *

"More requests for routings are coming in than ever before," Miss Tucker said. "Many motorists have been going to Charleston, and others are on their way to Washington for the cherry blossom season. The Florida traffic was the heaviest this winter of any year during the six I have been connected with the club," she pointed out.

* * *

Travelers seeking cruises to Caribbean resorts and British Guiana, will find a series of 60 offerings during June to September inclusive, from 11 to 38 days duration. These have been arranged by the Canadian National Steamships. The voyagers from Montreal, via the picturesque St. Lawrence River route, are aboard the liners Lady Somers and Lady Rodney, also "vagabond cruise" steamers Chomedy and Colborne, while those from Boston are aboard the liners Lady Nelson, Lady Drake and Lady Hawkins.

* * *

On June 19 trumpets from the high towers of Gripsholm Castle, near Stockholm, will announce the opening of a two-day festive 400-year jubilee. The celebration as planned will not be confined only to the castle and the island on which it is built, but will turn the entire region for miles around into one huge pageant ground.

* * *

The large lake around the castle will be alive with hundreds of sailboats, motorboats, canoes, and a whole navy flotilla, and at night the lake scene will take on brilliance, floodlighted by special illumination. Three crack regiments in full dress regalia and with complete military bands will be quartered in the adjacent countryside. An amphitheater is to seat 40,000 and an open air restaurant will serve 20,000.

* * *

Visitors to the Paris International Exposition this summer will benefit by the measures of a new bill adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies providing for Government stabilization of hotel and restaurant prices. The new bill will regulate prices not only in the first grade Paris hotels but also in the smaller but acceptable hotels and possibly also in the many boarding houses that abound in Paris.

* * *

The bill provides a scale of prices running from approximately $2 per day for room and board, consisting of three meals a day, in the small modest hotels to more than $12 a day for room and table d'hote board in the luxury hotels. Between these two extremes are 14 distinct classes of hotels.

Stars Have Appeal For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—The important part that the Franklin Institute's "Wonderland of Science" is playing in the educational life of Philadelphia is proved by the number of school children now taking advantage of their free admission, Henry Butler Allen, director of the institute, says.

Admission to both the Wonderland of Science and the Fels Planetarium at the end of March totaled 1,490,715, of which 335,084 were school children.

In less than three years the planetarium has become second in interest only to the Liberty Bell for visitors in Philadelphia, it is said. More than half a million persons have watched its astronomical pageantry since it was first opened.

Owing to the rapidly increasing attendance at the planetarium it has been decided to begin this month to open it seven days a week for two performances a day, with extra showings on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Hitherto it has been closed, with the rest of the institute, on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Railroad Men to Honor Engineer of Noted Run

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9 (AP) — Railroad men prepared yesterday to honor Charles H. Hogan, the engineer who made a famous speed run 44 years ago with Locomotive 999.

Mr. Hogan, now a manager of shop labor here for the New York Central Railroad, will be feted at a dinner May 1.

On May 10, 1893, Mr. Hogan was at the throttle of No. 999 when it pulled the Empire State Express at a speed of 112½ miles an hour.

Politics Decried As Basis for Aid Under Security

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the national conference of the American Association for Social Security, charged today that old age pension systems in many states "have become mere cogs in the state political machines."

Addressing the tenth annual conference of the association here, Mr. Epstein said that grants frequently are made "not on the basis of need as the laws intend, but on the basis of political expediency," adding:

"Politicians are outbidding each other with promises of bigger and better pensions, in order to appease the appetite of organized selfish blocs that have come to think of old-age pensions and prosperity as synonymous."

New York, he said, is fourth in number of pensioners and thirty-second in the ratio of the old-age recipients to the eligible aged population of the state. He said that Texas, with half the population of New York, pays pensions to 38,000 more aged than does New York. Illinois, he continued, with 5,000,000 fewer persons than New York, has 31,000 more pensioners. He also said that Ohio, with less than half the population of New York, has 27,000 more pensioners.

"New York and New Jersey pensioned only about 10 out of every 100 of their eligible aged citizens by the end of 1936," Mr. Epstein declared. "Even California and Massachusetts, with long established and liberal laws, only pensioned 17 persons out of every 100. But Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas pensioned between 43 and 45 such persons."

W. Arthur Simpson, director of old age assistance in Vermont, recommended federal grants in aid to states on a matching basis.

The Jersey State director, Marc P. Dowdell, said: "There is no longer any need for the severe residence laws which were felt to be a necessary protection at the time that this program was established by individual state action." He told of a bill pending in the State Legislature authorizing reciprocal agreements with other states on the residence feature of the Old-Age Act.

Lehman Charges Unfair Treatment Of Negroes by CCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9—A second protest against discrimination against Negro enlistment in the Civilian Conservation Corps was placed before Maj. Robert Fechner, director of the corps, by Governor Lehman on April 2, telling him of reports of the disbandment of Negro units in the corps and stressing the need among New York State Negroes for this federal help because of the widespread unemployment among them.

In this first message, just published today, the Governor said New York State had always taken the position that it was wholly unjustifiable to make any difference in the handling of relief or other social activities between the white and Negro population.

". . . Our experience has demonstrated that there is no difference between them . . . with regard to good behavior, discipline or the maintenance of law and order," he said. "I strongly urge that the order (directing the Negroes not to be allowed to enroll in the camps during the enlistment period) will be rescinded and that we will again be permitted to enroll Negro boys for CCC camps in this State."

Major Fechner, in his reply to this first letter, said enrollments in the corps were based upon the 1930 census and that the Negro quota was, in turn, based upon the relationship of the Negro population to the whole population. He recalled orders issued recently to reduce the number of camps, and said that six Negro companies in the Walkill flood control project had completed their work and were being disbanded.

"Anyone who desired to remain in the CCC would be allowed to do so," he added.

In his message to Major Fechner today, Governor Lehman said he continued to be "very deeply concerned" over the situation and believed New York State should be permitted to fill its quota "regardless of race, color or creed."

Fraud Charge Made In Bomb Sentence

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., April 9 (AP)—Emerson P. Jennings, a printer, and Charles Harris, formerly of Scranton, convicted on charges of bombing a judge's automobile during a mine strike, were sentenced to five to 10 years in Eastern Penitentiary by Judge Samuel Shull. Jennings told the court yesterday as he appeared for sentence that he was the victim of a "frame-up."

Jennings pounded a table in front of Judge Shull and said, "this case has been a frame-up from the start. There is nothing honest about it. . . . It is the most diabolical fraud on the court and defendants that could possibly be devised. There is no worse crime than framing and riding an innocent man to jail in order to silence his voice.

"Judge Shull, you know as well as anyone that the facts do not prove in any way that I had anything to do with the dynamiting."

"I can't admit any such thing," Judge Shull replied. "If I could I would have no hesitation in granting a new trial."

Jennings and Harris were convicted last year of bombing the automobile of Judge W. Alfred Valentine, of Luzerne County. Mary Valentine, the judge's daughter, had stepped from the car a moment before the bomb exploded. The bombing occurred during a strike called by the now-disbanded United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania.

Women Study for Jury Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Women can introduce reforms that are badly needed in the jury system, in the opinion of Justice Thomas J. Cuff of the New York Supreme Court, who spoke last night at the second session of the course in court procedures which the League of Women Voters is conducting at the Brooklyn Law School in anticipation of the passage of the Kleinfeld bill making it permissive for women to serve as jurors.

One of the chief improvements—in addition to the moral responsibility in bringing in a fair verdict—lies in behaviorism, Justice Cuff said, adding advice about what the prospective juror should do from the time the summons for jury duty was received, throughout the trial, and finally in jury room deliberations.

Courtesy Stressed

Courtesy begins with the receiving of the summons, he declared, whereas certain unwritten rules too frequently were disregarded. These include notifying the jury commissioner when a summons addressed to a person who has moved away from a former residence is discovered, and notifying him when, for legitimate reasons, it was impossible to serve.

"The courteous thing would be to write out the reasons for your opinion that you should not be called, make an affidavit and send it to court before the day scheduled for the service. Then the judge can either excuse you or say 'This is insufficient.'

"People don't do this, but maybe women can introduce a new and ladylike way of replying. It would help the court tremendously. Sometimes we don't have enough jurors and have to send out for more with very short notice."

Procedure Outlined

Speaking further on the need for improved practices, Justice Cuff described the action of the clerk in drawing names for jury service and then asking the prospective jurymen to enter the jury box in the order in which they are called.

"Yet the clerk will call 10 names before anyone will answer 'present.'" he continued "How much easier it would be if the person whose name is called would answer 'present' immediately. You think that's a little thing, but it happens every day in every court."

During the trial, the first thing to remember is to "be comfortable," he advised. Reminding them that every effort should be made to concentrate on the case "because of the people who have entrusted the decision to you," Justice Cuff discouraged the taking of notes and said that only rarely could a juror ask a good question, since there usually was a thorough questioning by the attorneys.

Warns Against Bias

"When you turn into that jury room, make your own rules as far as procedure is concerned," he continued. "The foreman has no more power than anyone else. Never let sympathy or bias enter. A little child may make a wonderful appearance, for example, but don't let your interest in the child influence you. The issues alone are to determine the verdict. Race, creed, color, wealth, age, standing in the community do not count.

"The word verdict means 'speaking the truth.'

"Make the work in the jury room progress. Don't lose your temper as you may be tempted to and don't close the door to discussion. The jury stands between the oppressed and the oppressor."

Justice Cuff emphasized that verdicts should be made independent of the judge.

"One thing the juror expects of the judge is that he will mind his own business. I cannot and I never did think it proper for a judge to upbraid a jury. It stampedes other jurors who may read it. They spend half their time thinking what the judge wants them to do."

Liquor No Help In Keeping Warm, Doctor Declares

WASHINGTON (AP)—A government surgeon has scoffed at the popular belief that liquor stimulates, protects from cold weather or wards off the effects of snake bite.

Dr. R. R. Spencer, senior surgeon in the United States Health Service, offered this explanation:

"These statements are offered as a correlation of results of experiments in the United States and England during the past few years.

"Alcohol is not a stimulant to the nervous system but a depressant even in small amounts," Dr. Spencer declared. "When a person is under the influence of alcohol he or she is less keenly aware of environment, and muscular skill and coordination are perceptibly decreased."

In addition, the ability to learn and memorize are reduced and "thinking becomes fuzzy," Dr. Spencer asserted. "Mental activity is clumsy, similar to the clumsiness of both hands and feet, and, contrary to the belief of many writers and artists, there is no evidence that alcohol stimulates creative thinking."

The belief that a drink of whisky will prevent snake venom from taking effect in the body is as erroneous as the belief that snakes grow from horsehairs in a watering trough, he said.

Amendments Await Action in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9—Three constitutional amendments and the new state minimum wage law for women and minors in industry were today placed on next week's assembly calendar, all favorably reported by the rules committee.

The amendments sought would extend the term of Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years—a proposal that has taken more than a decade to reach its present status in the legislative calendar. Passed by a previous Legislature, concurrence by the lower house with Senate approval earlier this session will make the provision effective Jan. 1, 1938, if approved by the voters next November.

The two other amendments would provide two-year instead of one-year terms for assemblymen and permit sheriffs to succeed themselves. The latter also has already been passed by the present Senate, and like the governorship proposal, both have the approval of previous legislatures making action this session decisive.

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A	N	A		M	A	R
Y	E	S		E	L	K

Debt Reduction Bill in Alberta; Province Abandons Scrip Plan; Government to Redeem Paper

EDMONTON, Alta., April 8 (Canadian Press)—Coincident with the abandonment of Social Credit scrip, the Government today introduced new legislation to replace the Alberta Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act of 1936, declared unconstitutional by the courts.

The latter bill provided for a 50 per cent reduction in principal on all private debts contracted before July 1, 1932. Interest rates were not changed.

The old act, declared "ultra vires" by Mr. Justice A. F. Ewing of the Alberta Supreme Court, dealt with interest reductions which the court ruled was a matter solely within Dominion jurisdiction.

On the old debts, made prior to 1932, payment is to be made in 10 equal installments, starting Nov. 15, 1937. Provision is made for a debtor to pay off the whole debt at any time desired. This was a privilege not contained in the reduction and settlement of debts act.

Appeal to the debt adjustment board is provided where creditors may be caused "undue hardship" by the act. New agreements or judgments secured on old debts before or after July 1, 1932, are not enforceable where they provide "for payment on account of any amount in excess of the amount of the old debt."

Where installments are not met on due date, "the person entitled to enforce payments of the old debt may apply to the debt adjustment board for a permit to take such action or other proceedings as he may be entitled to take."

As he introduced the reduction of debts act, Municipal Minister Lucien Maynard was asked by a member, "is this act ultra vires?" He replied it contains "safety-valves."

To Redeem $12,000 Scrip

Alberta's scrip venture has been abandoned and it is expected the $12,000 of outstanding prosperity certificates will be redeemed within the next two weeks.

Provincial Treasurer Solon Low announced yesterday that the certificate plan had been abandoned. No scrip had been issued, however, for several months and none had been in circulation since a large percentage was redeemed by the Government last autumn.

The prosperity bonds were issued last August in $1 denominations by the Government of Premier Aberhart with the hope of increasing purchasing power of the Alberta people. Certificate holders were to affix a special one per cent stamp each week.

A total of $262,000 in scrip was circulatted early last August, being distributed as part wages to workers on provincial road projects.

Wide Protest

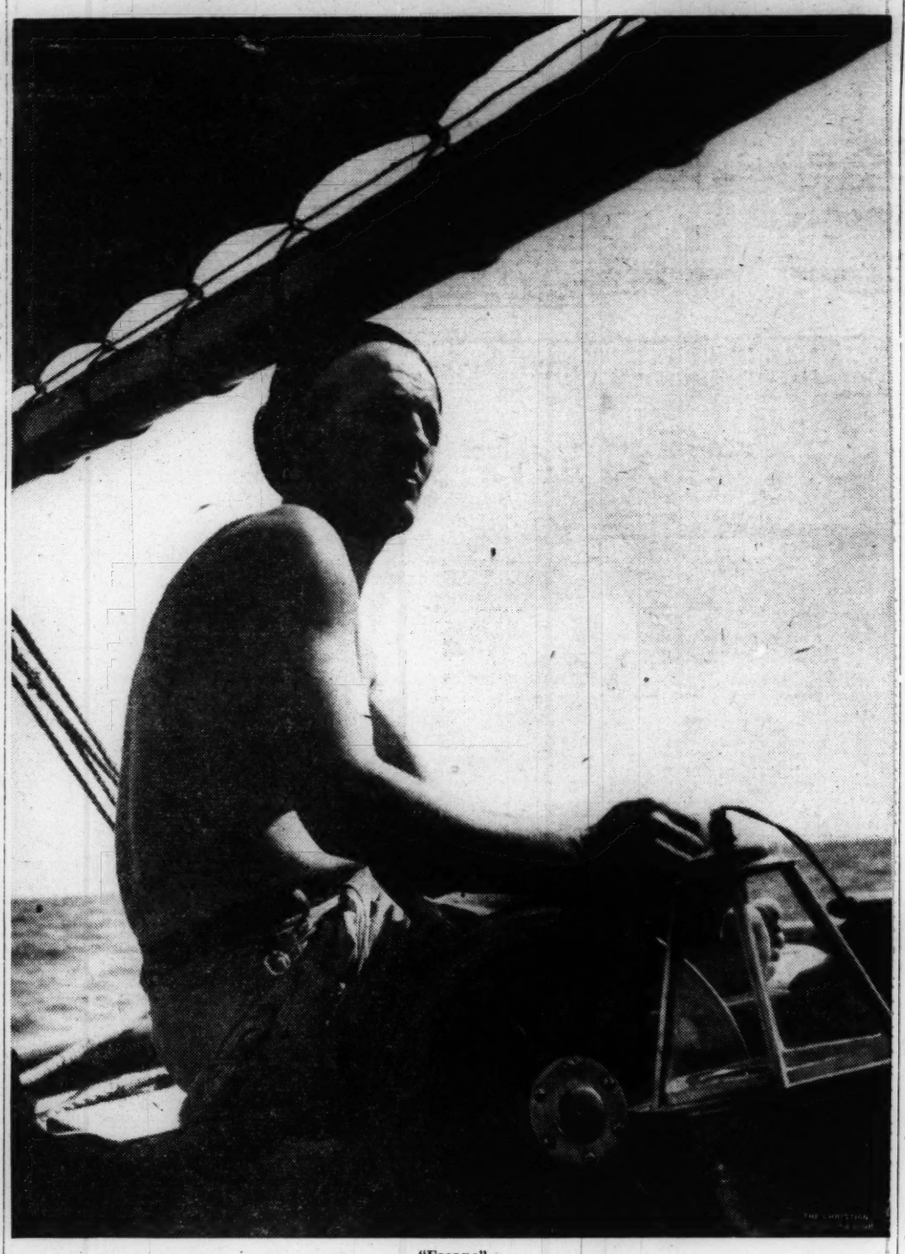
Merchants in various parts of the province held protest meetings and decided not to accept the certificates but many merchants agreed to take them in exchange for goods.

Late in August the Alberta Supreme Court granted an interim injunction at suit of an Edmonton citizen restraining the City of Edmonton from accepting certificates from the Government, nullifying an agreement whereby the Government was to give the city $85,000 in certificates in lieu of a $55,000 August cash relief grant.

The Government discarded its intention to withhold redemption until the expiration of two years and set one week of each month for redemption. In the first period, in September, $140,000 in bonds was redeemed and by the end of October most of the scrip had been returned to the Government.

The original order-in-council authorized a $2,000,000 issue of certificates, but only $500,000 worth was printed. The scrip was similar in size to a one dollar bill, with squares for the one-cent stamps on the back.

Close Hauled on the Port Tack



"Escape"

One of the Photographs in the Princeton University Photographic Exhibit Under Sponsorship of the Princeton Camera Club. This One Is by Dorothy Kniss of Chicago

Princeton Exhibit Of Photographs Is Extended in Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7—From more than 300 photographs submitted by 55 photographers in the United States and abroad, judges have selected 52 prints, representing the work of 31 artists, for display in the Princeton University Camera Club's fifth annual exhibition. The show will continue through April 17.

The photographs shown embrace a wide variety of subjects and include entries from well known exhibitors, among them Dr. Max Thorex, president of the Photographic Society of America, Maurice Van de Wyer, of Antwerp, Belgium, and M. Arthur Robinson, of Honolulu. The exhibition is under the direction of George E. Beggs '38 of Princeton.

The works now hanging in the Campus Art Gallery, McCormick hall, range in subject from still studies, prominent among which is Maurice Van de Wyer's striking "S. O. S." depicting a porcelain boat half sunk in a foamy sea of soap suds, to Mr. Robinson's sweeping action picture, "The Queen's Surf." Four photographs by Edward Alenius of Jamaica, L. I., one of the judges, include the only color picture, "Colorful Roses."

Among works on animal life are Dr. Thorek's photograph of two ducks, entitled, "Where Papa Goes, There Mama Goes," and "Portrait of a Cat," by Alice Benedict of Bryn Mawr, Penna. Outstanding in a group of remarkable character studies are "Lillin," by C. Stanton Loeber, of San Francisco; Mr. Van de Wyer's "The Oldest Fisher of Sorrente" and "The Snub," a photograph of a small girl, by Paul E. Truesdell of Montclair, N. J.

At extremes in emotional effect are "Escape," a study of the casual sailing-man's life, done by Dorothy Kniss of Chicago, and "The Toilers," a Hawaiian scene, by Arthur Robinson, pitcturing a native plowman and his carabao plodding through a water-soaked rice paddy.

Winter scenes are prominent in the exhibit, the most noteworthy being "Frosty Morning," by Fred Behrend of Elizabethton, Tenn.; "Winter," depicting a small lake half skimmed over with ice, photographed by U. Stephen Johnson of Northampton, Mass., and "Snowy Dawn" a landscape in black and white, by Richard B. Duane.

The judges who made the selections were Edward Alenius, Paul L. Anderson and William G. Housekeeper.

Woman Shops for Hook and Ladder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, O.—The spring shopping list of Miss Genevieve McQuiggan of Akron is not made up of frilly lingerie, light beige frocks, and perky spring straw hats.

Instead she is spending nearly $25,000 bargain hunting for the newest models and the smartest designs in hooks and ladders and a road roller.

And when those are all selected she will be in the market for six trucks, two tractors, and a station wagon.

Buying such entirely masculine things is a part of Miss McQuiggan's job. She is the city of Akron's purchasing agent.

She bargain hunts as vigorously as any Arkon woman in search of her spring hose or gloves.

A piece of fire apparatus or a police cruiser must be priced just right for her critical taste.

Miss McQuiggan started her unusual job as invoice clerk in the city purchasing department. Gradually she began to learn the difference between specifications for road oil and the fluid it takes to grease the machinery of a tractor. Her boss, a former purchasing agent, was her teacher, she says.

And when the assistant agent quit, she got his job.

"When spring gets a little farther on its way, I'll start purchasing seeds for prison gardens, clothes for prisoners, and replenish a supply of chlorine for city beaches," she says.

The job is an interesting one and a good one for women, Miss McQuiggan believes, in spite of the fact that on the outside it sounds a bit unfeminine.

President Feels Certain of Court Plan Succeeding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Two law school authorities and a practicing lawyer attacked the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan before the Senate Judiciary Committee today.

At the same time President Roosevelt was quoted as telling a congressional caller that "we have the votes" to pass the reorganization bill.

Conclusion of public hearings next week appeared to hinge on whether the Administration would call more witnesses. To date, the Administration side has had two weeks, opponents are now in their third week, and will continue into part of next week.

Besides witnesses before the Senate Committee, Dr. James R. Angell, retiring president of Yale University, was put on record as attacking the plan, in a letter made public by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah. Dr. Angell said that no judiciary of "yes-men" could maintain public confidence and that should confidence in the Supreme Court be shaken, "the end of our form of government is in sight."

Witnesses today were Prof. Walter M. Cain of Notre Dame University, Frederick Coudert, New York layyer, and Dean William Masterson of the Missouri University law school.

Professor Cain asserted that the proposed bill would "tend to increase uncertainties and doubts in regard to governmental policies which affect business and industry." He added:

"I find myself unable to shake off the conviction that this proposed increase in the number of judges of our Supreme Court especially under the prevailing circumstances, would substantially detract from the prestige of the court, and lessen the respect for law."

Mr. Coudert said:

"Passage could not fail to give the impression that the Executive and Legislative Departments were dominating the Judiciary and thus defeating the very purpose of the Constitution.

"Should the loyalty of the American people to an independent Supreme Court fail, then the road lies open to direct autocracy with its usual result—dictatorship."

Dean Masterton argued:

"Fundamentally, and finally, it is a question of whether the American people wish to empower the President to substitute an autocratic state for a constitutional democracy. That is the issue.

"The preservation of our constitutional form of government is of more moment and value to this nation than a frantic desire to rush through a program of a political party."

St. Lawrence Seaway Assailed As Economic Menace to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9 — Construction of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean would threaten the economic security of the Middle Atlantic states through diverting traffic away from their ports, Francis P. Kimball, financial editor, holds in "New York, the Canal State," a new book just published by the Argus Company here.

To adopt the seaway plan, Mr. Kimball contends, would violate the most important factor of American transportation—the interchange of goods and services between east and west. First expressed by construction of the Erie Canal, the east-west movement of traffic has developed economic structures which would be imperiled by so radical a change as the St. Lawrence development, Mr. Kimball says.

Blow to Atlantic Ports

"To divert the mid-western trade to the St. Lawrence not only would throw it out of the country into Canada, but would impair the New York canal system, Atlantic ports and railroads now serving the interior," he continues. "Many thousands of persons depend upon these facilities for their livelihood. Moreover, the Middle West would find its great eastern consuming markets damaged through the loss of commerce by their ports."

It is Mr. Kimball's opinion that the present New York state barge canal system constitutes a waterway of permanent, growing value, but that it would be "dried up" with the completion of the St. Lawrence project.

Called Economic Menace

"For New York State, the St. Lawrence victory would mean economic defeat," he says. "Upon it would be placed the lion's share of the cost of the treaty project for navigation and power—perhaps $100,000,000, perhaps, in all, $250,000,000. Its rails, forced to compete seven months of the year with the lowest cost shipping in the world—that carried in foreign flag vessels—could not survive.

"Commerce, instead of passing through the State, would be routed around it. Buffalo, on the west, would lose the trade arriving from the lakes. The port of New York, premier gateway of America, would have a front door, but only a shallow interior. With other Atlantic ports, it would decline as foreign and domestic trade was cut away, while Montreal, Canada, would be the great gainer.

"Between New York and Buffalo the State itself would suffer as trade, departing from the old channels, circled far around it. No one has even guessed the full amount of economic disaster, for New York is the arch of the nation's transportation structure, and transportation is its greatest industry."

Power proposed to be generated by electric works along the seaway could not be depended upon to compensate for a declining industry and trade, according to Mr. Kimball, who voices the belief that a demand for electric power would be curtailed with the shifting of trade routes.

"The menace of the project is close at hand," he continues. "New York and all other states must be prepared to meet it, or accept the verdict. The most tragic part of the whole scheme is that the nation, for more than a century, has dallied with its transportation problems, failing in spite of many recommendations to develop an adequate policy for the Erie Canal route."

Negro Woman Named To City Law Staff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Miss Jane M. Bolin, 28, a Wellesley College honor student in the class of '28, a graduate of Yale Law School and a practicing New York City attorney since 1932, today has the distinction of being the first Negro woman to be named an assistant corporation counsel. Her salary will be $3500, and her work will center in the Court of Domestic Relations, where clients of both races will be referred to her.

The appointment comes after four busy years of private practice preceded by work in the law offices of her father, Gaius C. Bolin, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she was born and raised. Following her admission to the bar, Miss Bolin became a member of the New York County and Harlem Lawyers' Associations, and, as a member of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, active in calling public attention to the problems of the Negro community of Harlem, where she now lives.

Interviewed about her new work, Miss Bolin said she had found discrimination the chief obstacle to efforts to alleviate the economic plight of her people, and voiced the hope that her appointment by the city would be an "inspiring" example.

"Probably our biggest job is to educate private employers to give colored people jobs without discrimination, according to their qualifications," she said. "I think that's really the base of everything."

School of Fashion Presents Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Professional training for women interested in entering upon the fashion field is being arranged here today by directors of the new School for Fashion Careers to open in Rockefeller Center on Sept. 13 for its first semester of one and two-year courses.

Miss Julia Coburn, formerly fashion editor of the Ladies Home Journal, and Miss Tobe Coller Davis, chief of a fashion reporting organization, are co-directors of the school. They are to be assisted by a faculty of men and women engaged in teaching fashions, editing, advertising and retailing.

The school was described as intended to shorten the period of apprenticeship during which a girl has been employed as a saleswoman or secretary and to pave the way for an executive position. Mrs. Elizabeth Burris-Meyer, assistant professor of design at the New York University school of retailing is to be dean.

Mooney Pardon Voted Down

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 9 (AP)—The California Senate voted down 30 to 8, April 7, an Assembly concurrent resolution asking Gov. Frank Merriam to pardon Thomas J. Mooney. It was the second defeat for the San Francisco 1916 Preparedness Day bomb defendant in the Senate. March 16 it killed a resolution to grant Mooney a legislative pardon, 32 to 5.

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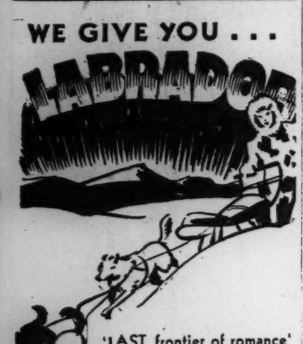

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House Vote on Strike Held Key to Roosevelt Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—So far as the Roosevelt Administration is concerned, there will be no condemnation of the sit-down strike, at least till after the Supreme Court's Wagner Labor Act decision, which is not coupled with a qualifying attack on "unfair" employer tactics.

That seems to be the interpretation of President Roosevelt's continued silence in the matter, and of the new three separate votes which have been taken in the Democratic-dominated Congress. Latest of these came in the House yesterday where, amid turbulent scenes, the Administration once more showed itself completely master of the situation by defeating a proposed sit-down strike investigation and paved the way for later approval of the Senate resolution spreading condemnation equally over sit-down strikers and unfair employers.

The democratic policy in the United States has been thrown into sharp contrast by the simultaneous declaration of Mitchell Hepburn, Premier of the Ontario Provincial Government, against "chaos" and near "anarchy" in the United States, in connection with the spread of the C. I. O. movement into the Canadian General Motors plant.

The C. I. O. movement has thus become international in scope, and many will watch with deep interest the contrast in administrative handling of the situation in the two nations, and the relative success which the New World's first major drive for mass organization of workers obtains.

So far as the campaign goes in the United States, John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader was back in Washington today with every big automobile corporation in America now dealing with him, save Henry Ford. In the past few days he has negotiated a successful and peaceful renewal of contract in the soft-coal industry. The hitherto impregnable steel industry seems to be capitulating. Strength has been shown in the glass and rubber industries. Organization drives are proceeding in the textile industry and the petroleum industry.

It is probably fair to say that no labor organization has had the degree of success in the same period that the C. I. O. group has had, not so much in membership in which the old Knights of Labor movement might challenge it, but in winning specific bargaining concessions. Even in membership, Mr. Lewis announces that he expects to surpass the size of the A. F. of L. in two months' time. With this vast and sudden access of power has come major difficulties, chief of which is to control lawlessness generated by the sit-down strike weapon.

Other Strike Developments

While the House vote on the sit-down yesterday continued to dominate local labor developments, there was other news of an outstanding character in the industrial field:

1. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced that his executive committee would meet within 10 days to consider summoning a special federation convention with power to expel the rebel C. I. O. A special emergency assessment will be levied at the same time to build up a new organizing war chest.

2. Meanwhile administration leaders spurred their movement for labor legislation on three fronts: the minimum wage legislation committe of the Department of Labor has drafted a standard bill which will be recommended to state legislatures; Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced the drive to secure the necessary eight more state ratifications to the child labor amendment will go on; first outlines of the NRA substitute bill were made public, as drafted by the New Deal's industrial progress council

3. State and federal mediators conferred at Hershey, Penna., with union and company officials in an effort to settle the C. I. O. strike there.

4. Senator William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California introduced a resolution calling for a five-man special committee to confer with industrial and labor leaders in an effort to work out peaceful relationships and elimination of industrial strife.

White House Stand

But in the face of all these happenings, it was the administration attitude, now more clearly revealed by the House debate and vote, which excited interest.

With the House rejection of a sit-down strike investigation, it is felt that the last possibility of revolt against the White House leadership has been overcome in this matter. From that viewpoint, therefore, the problem is now being studied afresh.

Scenes in the House yesterday were little short of riotous.

Uninformed readers of the Congressional Record will find it hard to interpret the sudden observation "fakir," by Representative John D. Dingwell (D) of Michigan, in the midst of remarks by Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, from the same state, leading to an invitation to settle the altercation then and there, man-to-man, or to understand the cold print without the noise and turbulence which accompanied it. But here, as in the more quiet Senate debate, one or two facts stood out.

House Vote 236 to 149

Coming to the more practical matter of Democratic politics, Mr. Harlan made a statement which was probably as instrumental as anything in the final 236-149 defeat of the measure.

Pointing out that Southern Democrats could be re-elected whether or not there was a "national Democratic party," he said:

"Most of us (Democrats) though, who constitute the great majority, come from sections of the country where conditions are such that we do not want questions of this kind needlessly stirred up for political capital, and that is all there is to this.

"Why is it that the other side of the house is almost unanimously for this resolution?"

His own answer was that the Republicans, in pursuance of their minority policy of "laying low and saying nothing," were intent on stirring up inter-Democratic strife. It was Mr. Harlan's party appeal, as much as anything, which brought the final result, largely on party lines.

Congress Situation

Summing up the situation as it now stands therefore, the Administration has won three victories in Congress.

It secured Senate defeat of the Byrnes rider to the Guffey Coal Bill, April 5, 48 to 36, which was a straight-out condemnation of sit-downs.

It secured Senate passage, 75 to 3, April 7, of the widened Pittman resolution condemning sit-downs and unfair practices of employers, and secured this in the form of a concurrent resolution which, even if approved by the House, the President does not sign.

It defeated the Dies resolution yesterday in the House, 236 to 149, paving the way for ultimate concurrence in the Pittman resolution.

The debate discloses no congressional support for the sit-down; on the contrary almost general condemnation.

With this expression of sentiment, however generalized, the C. I. O. labor movement itself seems to feel the effect of popular disapproval. There are indications here of attempts by Mr. Lewis and his lieutenants to curb lawlessness and teach responsibility to the new army of young recruits.

Hershey Strikers To Resume Parley

HERSHEY, Penna., April 9 (AP)—Negotiations in an industrial dispute in this candy town were resumed today as observers looked to nearby Palmyra, where a mass meeting was called by the Committee for Industrial Organization for the union's answer to the ejection of sit-down strikers from the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation.

The offer to resume conferences came yesterday from the company. Miles Sweeney, eastern area organizer for the union committee, said he and George Craig, Reading organizer of the committee, would meet the Hershey representatives.

Non-strikers, who joined farmers Wednesday in a battle in which strikers were driven from the plant, returned to work. They signed pledges that they would work in "harmony and peace with my fellow employees and my employer." The pledges said that "in violation of this promise, I hereby agree to relinquish my position and leave the corporation property at once."

Charles Hallman, president of the Loyal Workers' Club, told a meeting of non-strikers, "We can't afford to have the plant shut down every time someone gets angry at the boss."

Farmers who brought milk to the company today were promised that the full supply would be accepted. They sell the company about 800,000 pounds of milk daily.

Caterpillar Tractor Strike Is Settled

PEORIA, Ill., April 9 (AP)—The Caterpillar Tractor Company's 11,500 employees went back to work today after settlement of a strike that closed the huge East Peoria factory last Tuesday. Sit-down strikers, variously estimated from 80 to 200, removed tractor barricades from the plant gates and pickets withdrew as soon as settlement of the dispute was announced last night.

The signed agreement provided for recognition of any union as collective bargaining agent for its members, a concession previously made verbally by the company but which the striking union insisted be pledged in writing.

The strike was called by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

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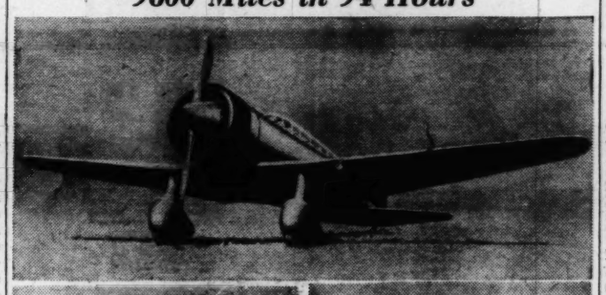

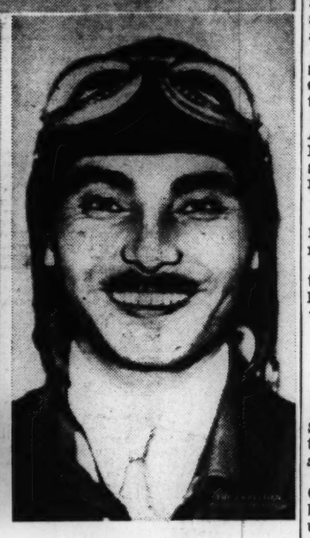

Wide World

Masaaki Ilnuma
Young Pilot of Japanese Plane in Record Flight

Kenji Tsukagoshi
Mechanic and Radio Operator of the Divine Wind

The Plane and the Fliers

Top—The Monoplane Kamikaze (Divine Wind), Entirely Japanese Made, Which Flew From Tokyo to Athens, Rome and Over Paris to London, Breaking Coste-Le Brix Record of 10 Years Ago

Tokyo-London Flight Record

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The Japanese monoplane, Divine Wind, landed at Croydon Airdrome at 10:26 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today, completing a record-breaking 9800-mile flight from Tokyo in a little more than 94 hours.

The plane landed at Athens and Rome and flew over Paris on the last laps of the trip.

By their brilliant flight, Pilot Masaaki Ilnuma, only 26 years old, and Kenji Tsukagoshi, 38, wireless operator, crowned with success one of Japan's first bids for international flying honors. The plane is entirely of Japanese make.

The Japanese fliers broke the record for a hop between Japan and Europe formerly held by the Frenchmen, Dieudonné Coste and Joseph Le Brix, who ten years ago flew from Paris to Tokyo in six days and 20 hours.

Ontario Policy on Strike

By the Canadian Press

TORONTO, April 9—Following is the text of the statement by Premier Hepburn of Ontario on the Oshawa strike:

The Government regrets very much that the employees of General Motors have seen fit to follow the suggestions of the C. I. O. paid propagandists from the United States and to desert their posts at a time when both the employees and the industry itself were in a position to enjoy a prosperity not known since 1929.

Some time ago, when the Government became aware of the activities of these agitators from the United States, a complete survey was made of working conditions and wages in the automobile plants of Antario. The information we have gathered indicates that, with the concessions now agreed upon between the company and the employees, there should be no cause for disagreement and the upsetting of peaceful industrial relations, particularly at this time, when we are emerging from such a serious depression.

Assails Lewis Tactics

It seems rather an anomaly that in the centers to be affected we have paid out millions of dollars of public funds keeping on relief those who today are enjoying an average wage of over $165 per month. The company and Mr. Fine, representing the Government in the negotiations, have exterted every reasonable effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of the disputes, and had succeeded up to the point where the company itself had to refuse a demand that the negotiations in future should be confined to itself and the Lewis agitators who have at present almost brought the United States into the state of anarchy.

This is the first open attempt on the part of Lewis and his C. I. O. to assume the position of dominating and dictating to Canadian industry. The Government completely concurs in the attitude of the company that it is going to remain clear of the domination of professional labor profiteers of the C. I. O., who are making an effort to exact their monthly toll from the pay envelopes of the Oshawa workers. We believe the time for a show-down is at the start and in this regard we ask the sympathetic co-operation and support of all law-abiding citizens of Ontario.

After reviewing the activities of these foreign agitators, and the chaos created by them in the United States, I am satisfied that the policy as dictated by them will be one of ever-increasing and impossible demands, culminating in the course of time in the entire loss of the tremendous and ever-increasing export now being enjoyed by the automobile industry in Ontario. There is no reason why Ontario companies should be placed in the position of having to submit to foreign jurisdiction. While, on one hand, we cannot take issue with the labor organization which takes part in a peaceful strike, at the same time, the Government's obligation with respect to the maintenance of law and order is one from which this Administration has no desire to escape.

This morning the company's executives were refused admission to the plant. This in itself constitutes the first overt illegal act, and I hope it will be the last.

Statement of Policy

However, the Government is taking every precaution and has already enlisted the support of the Ottawa Government, and there will be available sufficient police to maintain law and order. I counsel and request those Canadian employees who are ill-advised by outside propagandists that they should stop, look and listen before any serious trouble develops.

There will be no illegal sit-down strike or illegal picketing, and all persons desiring to resume their duties will be given adequate protection.

This statement is not issued in any way as as threat against employees of the plant, but is simply a statement of policy on the part of this Administration. I repeat in conclusion that the entire resources of this Province will be utilized, if the occasion warrants, to prevent anything in this country resembling that which is taking place at the present time across the line, due to failure on the part of constituted authority to take adequate action.

Should this strike continue for an indefinite period, the Cabinet, at a special meeting today, decided that no relief will be granted in any form whatsoever. This policy will be in effect throughout the whole of Ontario except under exceptional circumstances, such, for example, as in the case at the Walkersville plant, which has had to be closed as the result of the strike called at Oshawa, on instructions from Mr. Hugh Thompson of Detroit.

This Government has been exceedingly friendly in its attitude toward labor and labor problems, and will continue such a policy. Under the Industrial Standards Act employers and employees have enjoyed together the benefits of this adavnced legislation. More recently still we placed on the statutes the minimum wage for men, and in the course of the next few weeks we hope to have machinery available so that we may mediate between the employers and the employees where grievances exist.

Conciliation Efforts

Furthermore, we have been more than generous in placing at the disposal of companies and employees in all negotiations the services of Mr. Louis Fine, our conciliation officer, and great good has been accomplished as a consequence.

The Government has consistently fought against special privileges or anything that smacked of exploitation, and this year was able to announce a budget surplus of $7,350,000 and passed the entire benefit on to the people of Ontario, in the way of reduced taxation. Under the circumstances we feel we are entitled to sympathetic consideration of labor, lest they be led into a position where they will create a much worse situation than anything that exists at this moment.

Given sufficient time, we are sure we can do a great deal to improve the social and economic lot of those who are employees of the industrial life of our Province.

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Canada Masses Police Force As Strikers Picket Factory

TORONTO, Ont., April 9 (Canadian Press)—Fresh reinforcements of union pickets moved into the lines at the giant strike-closed General Motors of Canada plant at Oshawa today, their leaders shouting defiance at a rapid concentration of police.

A special force of red-coated Royal Canadian mounted police and Ontario constables, estimated at 300, massed in Toronto, ready for an emergency.

There was no indication when negotiations would be resumed in an effort to return the 3700 workers to their jobs.

The United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, reiterated demands for recognition of the union.

General Motors Firm

General Motors remained adamant in its position that it would not deal with the C. I. O.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario province, charging the C. I. O. had "brought the United States almost into the state of anarchy," concurred in General Motors' position, and declared "if necessary we'll raise an army" to prevent the C. I. O. from "dominating" Ontario industries.

Hugh Thompson, union organizer from Detroit, answered Mr. Hepburn's threats of police action with the declaration that if he sends 50,000 militia into Oshawa, General Motors still must "sign an agreement before it builds another motor car in Canada."

Officials of the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, protested the calling in of police reserves and declared that perfect order was being maintained by the 3700 workers who struck suddenly at the Oshawa plants of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., yesterday after negotiations looking to union recognition had collapsed.

The officials telegraphed members of Parliament, "We are maintaining perfect discipline here," and urged parliamentary action be taken.

Auto Peace Restored

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—The United States was without a major automotive strike today for the first time since last Nov. 18.

Settlement of the Hudson Motor Car Company strike last night brought an end to a series of tie-ups in the industry during the last five months that halted operations of four automobile producers, as well as many parts suppliers, and affected approximately 225,000 workers at various times.

"Our serious trouble in the motor industry is ended," stated Gov. Frank Murphy, in announcing the signing of the Hudson agreement in his office at Lansing.

The terms, except for a few minor alterations, were the same as those which started 65,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation back to work. The 11,000 workers of Hudson's Detroit plants have been idle since March 8, the day strikes started in the Detroit Chrysler factories and the Reo motor car plant at Lansing.

Strike Settlements

The Chrysler strike settlement was signed Tuesday; the Reo compact, also patterned after the Chrysler accord on Wednesday. Reo workers paraded out of their plant last night.

A truce in the 44-day General Motors strike on Feb. 11 sent back to work 135,000 of that corporation's employees and additional thousands on pay rolls of dependent concerns. The General Motors final agreement was reached March 12.

This week's three strike settlements opened the way for 2200 Reo workers, the Chrysler and Hudson employees and those of several parts manufacturers to return to work.

Governor Murphy, whose administration has been beset by major labor disturbances in Michigan ever since he took office Jan. 1, and James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, conducted the negotiations between the United Automobile Workers of America and the various managements in restoring peace to the automotive industry.

In each instance the union and the respective managements voiced satisfaction with the final terms.

A. E. Barrit, Hudson president, said the latest "agreement will result in a better understanding and harmony between the men and the management." He said his plants would be operating normally within a week to ten days.

T. M. Doll, president of the Hudson U. A. W. A. local, said, "we appreciate the help Governor Murphy has given and we believe the union got a fair deal."

Sit-down strikers have occupied the Hudson plant a month. As in the case of other sit-downs, the strikers themselves will be asked to ratify the agreement. A union mass meeting has been announced for tonight.

Another Sit-Down Ends

Work was resumed in the AC Spark Plug plant at Flint with the arrival of the night shift last night, ending a brief sit-down begun by about 130 workers yesterday. A conference was set for today.

Union leaders said the strike, which partly stopped production in the General Motors subsidiary, was a "spontaneous protest against the speed up" of an assembly line.

The Hudson agreement is effective, upon the strikers' ratification, until next April 8. Differences not settled in it will be negotiated here beginning April 15.

"Employers and employees in the industry have moved on to an entirely new and satisfactory basis," said Governor Murphy in discussing the strike settlements.

"Everybody is interested in seeing the motor industry flourish. It can progress and boom, and at the same time give dignity to those who do the daily work."

Rival Unions Join To Fight Soldiers

PUEBLA, Mex., April 9 (AP)—Riotous workmen were reported today holding their barricades within a textile factory at near-by San Martin Texmelucan, surrounded by soldiers, after a 45-minute battle among themselves over trade union rivalries in which an estimated score of workers were killed.

The workers, after fighting among themselves within the hastily-fortified El Pilar textile factory, apparently had joined together in common cause against the troops which rushed to the place late yesterday afternoon.

Puebla State, and particularly Tlaxco, the state's chief textile manufacturing center, has long been one of the battle-grounds in the fight of the Confederation of Workers of Mexico and its older rival, the regional Confederation of Mexican Workers. Trouble had been expected for some time at San Martin, where there was bitter rivalry over which union should dominate the field. All workers have been coming to their jobs armed.

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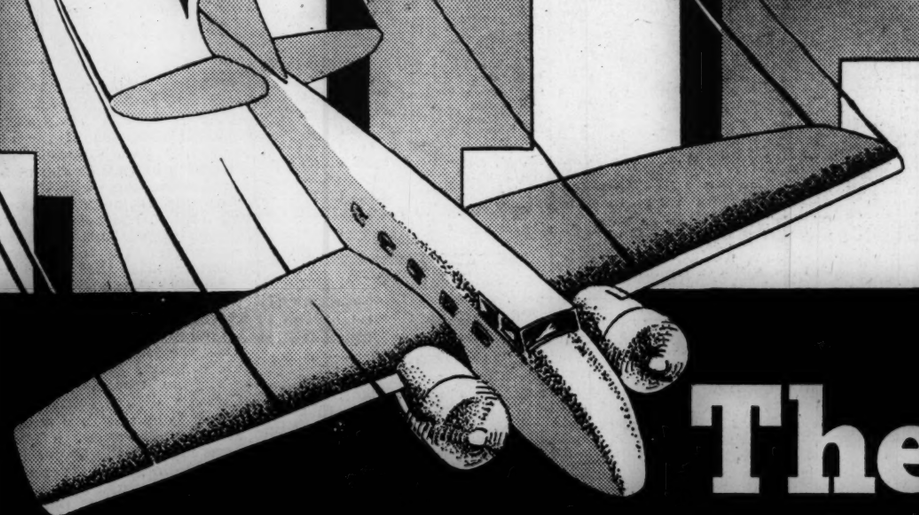

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STARTLING

Australia and New Zealand Join In Museum Educational Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Announcement of the organization of the Art Galleries and Museums Association of Australia and New Zealand was made here by L. Glauert, curator of the Perth Museum, on his return from Auckland.

Mr. Glauert visited New Zealand as a delegate from this state to the conference of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Formation of the new gallery and museum association followed intimation that the Carnegie Corporation would grant the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand £10,000 each to assist in making art galleries and museums of greater educational value.

A skeleton constitution proposes that the new association should enlarge on the conditions imposed by the Carnegie Corporation by increasing public knowledge concerning the various institutions in the several states and encourage contacts between each other, their staffs and the governing authorities.

The association president is Prof. H. C. Richards of Brisbane, the vice-presidents being J. B. McDonald of Melbourne and Dr. C. Anderson of Sydney. All states and New Zealand are represented on a governing council, and A. R. Penfold of Sydney Art Gallery is the secretary.

Cultural Agreement Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Argentina and Chile have exchanged here the ratifications of the Intellectual and Cultural Interchange Agreement, the first treaty of this kind among American nations since the call to action at the Buenos Aires peace conference. A delegation of visiting Argentine lawyers with representatives of the Chilean universities attended the ceremony, with Ambassador Federico Quintana acting for Argentina and Foreign Minister J. Ramon Gutierrez for Chile. The text of the agreement follows:

1. To stimulate as far as possible the intellectual approximation of the two countries, as corresponds to the mutual desire of their governments and to the close ties which link them the Governments agree to encourage by every means in their power the interchange of university and higher education professors as well as to foment the travel of those, including students and journalists, who desire to perfect their studies.

2. Acting within their legal attributions and resources they will arrange that annually at least two university professors or journalists of each one of the two contracting countries will visit the other country, where facilities will be provided so that they can obtain the greatest possible advantage in accordance with the aims stated in Article I. These same professors or journalists will be expected to give lectures on themes agreed to by the competent authorities in each country.

3. The expenses of these visits will be borne by the respective governments who also agree to grant facilities for similar visits at the special initiative of either government or competent authority, in which case the costs will be met by the sponsors.

4. It is agreed, also, as far as possible, to facilitate student visits and travel between the two countries and to promote contact and co-ordination of work with institutions in both countries which are interested in peace and social work.

Australian Duty On Art Raises Customs Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Opening an exhibition of pictures by James Quinn, the Australian painter, Lady Bonython directed public attention to the operations of customs laws which, she protested, were an obstruction to art students. She explained that when a student left Australia to complete his education overseas, and stayed away seven years, or more, a heavy duty was charged on all the work he brought back.

"Now, after a 40-year sojourn abroad," Lady Bonython said, "James Quinn has returned to his native land, having gained widespread fame in the meantime, become a notable contributor to European art, and done much to raise Australian culture. Yet, as a reward the Commonwealth Government treats him like a foreigner. It demands heavy duty on all the paintings he has brought back.

"One of the chief disadvantages of Australia is its remoteness from the great art centers of the world. So, when there is a chance of examples of art being brought to us, let us welcome these opportunities with open arms. This absurd, obstructing duty should be removed at once so that our native-born artists may be encouraged to come home and let us see their work."

Replying to this criticism, the Minister for Customs, Thomas W. White, said that the duty on each picture was only £1, but Mr. Quinn pointed out in answer to the Minister that the duty on paintings produced in the United Kingdom was subject to a preferential duty of 12½ per cent when the pictures were sold. In addition 5 per cent primage was charged and 4 per cent sales tax. He would be only too pleased to pay £1 for each painting. The position was that it was a misfortune for an Australian artist to go abroad and stay away more than seven years.

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Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Portrait of Mlle. Marie Henry

By Paul Gauguin, French (1848-1903) It is a Question Whether the Woman or the Design and Pattern Had the Greater Interest for the Painter. Probably Color Relationships Were His Real Goal. In Such Work Much Is Lost by Reproduction in Black and White

Modern Art

Learning to Enjoy Art

Eleventh of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" The word "modern" is applied to art by two large groups of people. One uses it to characterize everything it likes, and the other to denounce everything it despises. Can both possibly be right?

Objects of art are always made for definite purposes of varying importance. For example, a picture may be painted to give pleasure and satisfaction to its purchaser; to enhance the beauty of a building or make its purpose more plain; to protest against injustice; to relieve some inner pressure, or merely (and frequently) to attract attention to the person who painted it. In the long history of art almost all innovators have been at first misunderstood, and time was required to prove the usefulness of the innovations or their worthlessness; but after they have been understood and judged, the great current of art production has never returned into exactly the same channels, but has flowed on in freer measure, capable of wider possibilities.

Innovations are generally the work of great enthusiasts who need a boundless confidence in their own infallibility in order to keep going amidst bitter criticism. These enthusiasts eventually enlarge the horizons of those who have been unconsciously working mechanically and painting a thing in a certain way merely because it was painted that way before. A distrust of the new, or too great a faith in it, gives rise to most of the controversies on the subject of "modern art."

Any method or "school" of painting has been worked out by experiment, and has had to justify its existence, and any new movement will also have to justify its existence if it is to be firmly established.

Imitating Methods

There is, therefore, no virtue in painting according to the precepts of a particular school any more than there is a merit in the mere fact that one chooses not to paint after the method of some particular school. We come back inevitably to the painter's objective, its true value, and the adequacy of its expression.

In these days when anything different is considered news and photographs can be transmitted by wireless, it is quite certain that a lurid art experiment in some remote part of the world will quickly be printed in the papers of Paris and New York, and all the little people, the artistic lightweights, will hasten to "express themselves" in what they consider to be the same method of painting. That the painter who is doing the experimenting may be entirely dissatisfied with his results, and that the copyists haven't the slightest idea of his objectives concern them not at all. They are having the supreme delight of being talked about, and, no matter what the talk may be, they are satisfied until another comet appears for them to follow.

Among the modernists none has been so indiscriminately admired as Cézanne, and yet he himself was thoroughly disgusted with many of his own experiments. It may be that he judged himself too harshly; certainly we like much of his work that bitterly disappointed him, but most art dealers would be willing to buy and sell for a high price anything that had come from the hand of Cézanne whether they had seen it or not, and regardless of quality.

Whenever are becomes a routine performance, it ceases to live.

When the painters are concerned more in repeating what is being done and talked about than in expressing their own ideas, their product becomes rapidly negligible. In art there is style and there is fashion. Fashion demands that art shall deal only with the idiosyncrasies of the present demand; style permits the artist to work so that his product will satisfy discriminating people, no matter what the fashion, or how rapidly it may change.

Staying With Official Fashion

The reason so much art of the past has ceased to interest us is that it was created solely to satisfy the fashion, and when the fashion has changed, the art has soon seemed almost as ridiculous as the outworn fashion. We have only to look at photographs of ourselves dressed in our best of 25 years ago and then at the pictures of the same moment, which we liked because they were made for that moment alone, to realize that fashion may have its amusing side, even its interesting side, but little else of lasting value. Nevertheless, many of these passing fashions have left something behind them which, used in a less extreme way, has permanently affected and modified style. So, too, the works of the great innovators in art have become the property of those who followed them.

Fifty years ago the work of the French Impressionists, Monet, Manet, Renoir and Degas were considered extreme and beneath official notice, and none of them was included in the official French exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. Were it not that certain American collectors had been more discriminating than the French Government and loaned works by these men from their own collections, the exhibition would have been stodgy indeed.

Making Friends With the New

That is why I am opposed to an official government bureau of art in the United States; history has shown, in all countries where such a bureau has existed, that its outstanding characteristic is an unerring ability to detect and glorify work of consummate mediocrity.

But I have given no rules whereby one may be sure to know whether an unfamiliar type of art is good or not. There are no such rules, for we can never offer an opinion worth listening to about anything with which we are unfamiliar, whether it be art, food or politics. The first thing to do is to become as well acquainted as possible with the new things, compare them with each other, weigh their relative merits as they appear to us, for they never will appear exactly the same to any two people. When the new "school" has ceased to appear strange to us, we shall find ourselves able to discriminate, though we may not be able to put all our feelings into words, for the artist's brush sometimes goes where words cannot follow.

As a result of the painting experiments conducted in the last quarter century by such men as Matisse, Picasso and Bracque, to name only a few, many of which exepriments we shall not find it difficult to like, and many of which we may be convinced nobody could like, art is a wider means of expression than it was 25 years ago. To prove this we have only to compare an art magazine of that period with a current number. We shall find we can like a wider variety of pictures than we could then.

The world can't get along without experimenters, but it doesn't need experimental imitators.

The "modernists" have shown a tendency to use color hitherto considered raw; to deify pattern so that an abstract painting has claimed all the qualities of the works of the masters; to assert that an experimental sketch dashed off in a few minutes should be judged with all seriousness as a finished work of art. We perhaps cannot go that far, but our art, in consequence of their work, will have greater brilliancy of color and greater ingenuity of pattern. It will not, however, make any gains in craftsmanship, for craftsmanship interests few of the "moderns."

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Loyalist Troops Close Wide Gap North of Seville

MADRID, April 9 (AP)—Two main columns of the Spanish Government's southern army established a united front yesterday some 70 miles north of the highly important insurgent-held city of Seville.

The union was accomplished by government troops driving west from the Cordoba Province mining region to contact troops in neighboring Badajoz Province and close a gap which had existed for many months.

The maneuver materially strengthened government positions in that section of the country 150 miles southwest of Madrid, where the struggle has been going on for months to control some of Spain's richest coal fields and world-famous mercury mines.

The junction was the latest offensive along a stretch of highway running northwest from Cordoba City against which the Government also is advancing.

The Madrid army, the dispatches said, was within sight of Penarroya, important mining town and one of the main objectives in the preliminary advance toward Cordoba.

On the Aragon front in northeast Spain, some 200 miles in a direct line from Madrid, Catalan forces supporting the Government launched a new attempt to force surrender of Huesca.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Border, April 9 (AP)—Headquarters of Gen. Francisco Franco announced today that an advance column of his northern army had entered the suburbs of Durango, 16 miles from the Basque capital of Bilbao.

A communiqué received here from Salamanca said that the Basque Government troops defending Durango were evacuating the town.

The Franco headquarters reported that a column operating in the Barazar Pass sector had pushed into the outlying sections of Durango—his army's immediate objective in the drive on Bilbao.

GIBRALTAR, April 9 (AP)—Juan March, Spanish millionaire and financial backer of the insurgent regime of Gen. Francisco Franco, sailed for Italy today aboard the liner Conte di Savoia. He was reported to be on a mission to Premier Mussolini of Italy. He was accompanied by an insurgent military commander and a number of Spanish notables.

Spanish Insurgents Apologize For Firing on British Warship

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Two British warships won a speedy apology yesterday from Spanish insurgents for two air attacks against the destroyer Gallant.

Insurgent air commanders and port authorities at Palma, Mallorca, one of the Balearic Islands, told officers of the British vessels that "it was conceivable we made an unfortunate mistake."

The destroyer Garland and the cruiser Shropshire anchored in Palma harbor while their officers called upon the insurgents.

The insurgent authorities explained that prior to the attack against the Gallant Tuesday, they had received reports that Spanish Government destroyers were in the waters through which the Gallant was passing, off the east coast of Spain.

The insurgents dispatched three planes with the intention of bombing the Spanish destroyers.

The Military Governor of Mallorca sent a message to the British officers expressing "very great regret if it were found that Nationalist (insurgent) aircraft were to blame for the episode."

Colonel Franco (presumably Ramon Franco, brother of the Insurgent Generalissimo, Francisco Franco), who is insurgent commander of the Mallorca Air Force, promised to instruct his pilots to examine ships' markings more closely in the future before dropping bombs.

Colonel Franco told the Shropshire's Captain and the British Vice Consul at Palma that the attacks on the Gallant, which was not hit, constituted "a possible case of mistaken identity." The Gallant was clearly marked with red, white and blue strippings.

The British investigators, after talking with Colonel Franco, continued their conversations with the military commandant of Mallorca.

Soviets Break Pact, Rome Says

ROME, April 9 (AP)—Renewed charges by the authoritative Giornale d'Italia of French and Russian violations of the Spanish neutrality pact were accompanied yesterday by cancellation of a Sunday football game with France.

An official communiqué stated that the contest had been called off at the direction of Achille Starace, Secretary General of the Fascist Party. Fascists said the order was a formality following what was termed the obvious French disinclination to carry on.

Cancellation of the game came when the Italian team was practicing at Turin.

Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, charged that a Soviet Army staff had been formed at Toulouse, France, to superintend arms shipments to Spain.

The editor, who has repeatedly asserted France and Russia have violated the "Hands-off Spain" accord, published a list of 13 steamers which he said had left the Russian ports of Sebastopol and Odessa carrying war supplies to Spain since the non-intervention agreement went into effect Feb. 20.

Cargoes of these vessels, the newspaper declared, included 28 airplanes, 245 cannon, 220 tanks, 130 trucks and 1200 tons of munitions.

Six Russian submarines, it was charged, often visited Barcelona, Spanish government port. Two light cruisers and four destroyers, the paper added, now are preparing to go to the Spanish coast.

Roberto Cantalupo, Italy's Ambassador to the Spanish insurgent regime, was expected, meanwhile, to provide Premier Mussolini with first-hand information on the civil war. Signor Cantalupo arrived yesterday from Spain and was understood then to have made a full report on Insurgent General Franco's activities to Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Editor Gayda, in an earlier attack, charged the Spanish steamer Mar Negro was en route to Valencia from Odessa, Russia, with 25 tanks, 20 planes, 30 trucks and 800 tons of war supplies.

Diplomatic sources regarded the editor's charges as government-inspired. The official Italian attitude, however, was described in informed circles as one of "watchful but hopeful" waiting, with no direct action planned "for the moment."

Signor Gayda's charges against France included one to the effect that France was permitting transshipment of the war material made in the United States. This included, he said, 62 cases of unmounted machine guns, 66 cases of airplane motors, and a projectile-making machine.

Mexicans Receive Quezon With Honors

MEXICO, D. F., April 9 (AP) President Quezon of the Philippines, desirous of amicable trade relations between his nation and Mexico, began a round of official entertainment today. United States and Mexican officials joined to honor his visit after he was received with military honors last night.

The island President said stable governments during these days "must do justice to labor," asserted friendship and co-operation between capital and labor are necessary for the "stability of political and social institutions" and affirmed his faith in democracy as the best system of government so far devised.

President Quezon will return to Washington to receive an honorary degree from Georgetown University, April 17.

Turkish Troops on Syria Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 9—The news that Turkey is sending troops to the Syrian frontier is not expected here to jeopardize the working out of the details of Franco-Turkish settlement "in principle" of the Alexandretta dispute reached during the Council session in January.

It was realized at the time that French concessions to Turkey were not popular in Syria. In the opinion of League observers, therefore, Turkey's action is not directed against the French or due to a sudden desire to sidetrack the League but is merely a natural precaution against lawlessness on the part of Syrian malcontents.

Meanwhile the committee of experts which has been instructed to prepare a stature and fundamental law for the "Sanjak" (district) of Alexandretta, has already held one session. It was due to have held another today, but the date had to be postponed till April 22 owing to the indisposition of one of the members.

Meanwhile memoranda on the demilitarization of the Sanjak and on the minorities regime has been prepared by the United Kingdom's member, Sir James Dunnet, with the assistance of the Netherlands member, Dr. Kollewyn, and various experts. The League mission of observers which went to Alexandretta at the beginning of the year have also given information about the situation.

It is hoped to have a draft agreement ready for the next Council meeting, May 24.

Halt on Harbor Work In Western Australia Brings Sharp Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUNBURY, W. Aust.—In the midst of an unprecedented rise in business attending this city's centenary observances came the announcement by the State Government that the estimated expenditure on harbor improvements amounting to £160,000 has been suspended.

This means that the breakwater will not afford any greater safety to the harbor than has been the case in the past, a condition which more than once has been the warrant for excess freights being charged, more particularly by American shipowners, for consignments to this port.

The suspension of work has brought forth from F. W. Roberts ex-chairman of the Harbor Board, an emphatic protest against the Government's back of consideration for the requirements of the port and the ousting from employment of many workers who had been idle for months before the harbor improvement works were undertaken.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Roberts said that the Government's action was a retrogade step and would cause hardships in taking jobs away from heads of families which were in necessitous circumstances. He also intimated that the suspension of work was not required by conditions in the State Treasury.

Movie Alligators Only Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron rubber is being put to many new and interesting uses in the making of moving pictures.

Its use in the filming of pictures is not, directors point out, for the purpose of deceiving the public, but to insure safety in mob and riot scenes.

One concern in Los Angeles keeps in stock rifles, pistols, fish of various kinds, hand-grenades, roast chickens, squabs, ducks, knives and forks and spoons—all made of rubber.

A recent picture had scenes portraying alligators. The problem was solved by taking a live alligator in dormant state from a near-by alligator farm to the studio. A plaster cast was made over the alligator's entire front portions. This cast was divided into 10 sections. From these sections aluminum molds were made with a core in the center. This permitted molding of rubber alligators.

The exteriors of 12 alligators so made were colored by artists and mounted on small trucks that operated beneath the water, giving the rubber alligators a likelike action.

Thirty boa constrictors of rubber were made with a live boa taken from a zoo and laid on the grass to be used as a pattern. The rubber mold for the snakes was made of sheet rubber wrapped with tape. Coloring was done by hand and the snake was mounted on a small truck.

In "The Country Doctor," in which the Dionne quintuplets were featured, the prop list called for rubber babies. Specifications were obtained from Dr. Allan Dafoe, duplicates were made in clay, and approved by the doctor. From the clay, plaster casts were made, then aluminum molds, and the babies were turned out in proper size in sponge rubber.

In making "Mutiny on the Bounty" it was found that wooden decks were too noisy, so all deck surfaces were covered with sponge rubber.

The use of latex for props is said to be increasing. Effects that formerly were obtained with papier mâché, glue and other materials are obtained from latex. In "Alice in Wonderland" and "Babes in Toyland" latex was used to a large extent. First, an impression of an actor's face is obtained, and into the mold latex is sprayed, making a thin mask identical with the actor's face.

Teacher Now Safety Head Warns Her Traffic 'Boys'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., April 9 — Years ago, when Mrs. Mary W. Kobus was a teacher here, she often impressed upon her pupils the necessity of being careful while crossing streets and of being always watchful for the reckless automobile driver and speeder. Now that Mrs. Kobus, as Commissioner of Public Safety, has charge of Camden's police and fire departments, she still finds it necessary to lecture some of her "boys," as she calls them, for many of them were her pupils.

Summoning all drivers of city police automobiles yesterday, Mrs. Kobus laid down the law in no uncertain terms. The gist of her message was that traffic regulations apply to everyone, including policemen. Her warning followed a mishap in which a police car was damaged.

Auto Builder Lauds Driver License Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The adoption of driver license laws by eight states, with the possibility that several more may pass such statutes before the conclusion of their 1937 legislative sessions, was described here by Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association today as the greatest advance in automobile safety made this year.

Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia now have driver license laws of standard type, whereas fewer than half the states had such laws in 1936, he said. States adopting the new legislation this year were Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota and Tennessee.

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Shelving a Crisis

SOMETHING had to be done. Every temporary expedient, learned by long experience, had been exhausted. The books that were small enough stood patiently in double rows on all the shelves that were wide enough to hold them. Slender volumes, which had suffered similar indignities before, lay on their sides, filling the last inch of space between the tops of the books on which they rested and the shelves above them. Some of their less fortunate brethren had been banished to the bottom of a linen closet to await the fortunate day when they might be summoned forth again. Clearly the saturation point had been reached. It was no longer safe to accuse even an old acquaintance of failing to return a borrowed masterpiece. It might be hiding in the back row of a shelf or in the bottom of the closet. Yes, the moment had arrived for action. Another bookcase must be built.

Neither of us thought of buying one. No self-respecting home librarian ever does. Somehow or other, ready-made bookcases never seem quite to suit the purpose. Either they do not fit the space that is available, or they are too large or too small to hold the books. And for some reason they never have such a friendly informal air as those that are made at home. They never give the impression of "belonging." They look like strangers that have dropped in and are not quite sure whether to stay or not.

♪ ♪ ♪

EVEN THE BUILT-IN bookcases of professional carpenters have disadvantages. Though they bear the cachet of expert workmanship, they wear a slightly belligerent air—a sort of "fill-me-if-you-can" challenge. After all, they are only the carpenter's notion of what the home-owner should have in the way of a library, not the book-owner's. And carpenters, when it comes to providing formal bookshelves, seem to be guided by the same theory that economical mothers used to follow—and probably still do—in buying clothes for growing children. That is, they provide ample room for expansion. More often than not, empty shelves, partially concealed behind doors intentionally left ajar, testify to the flatteringly generous estimate made by the carpenter.

No, for all-around satisfaction, there is nothing to compare with the bookcase laboriously put together in the cellar, attic, kitchen or wherever the home workshop may happen to be. It may not be a notably handsome piece of furniture. Usually it is not. If you look at it closely, there are probably joints that do not fit as they should. Paint covers a host of defects. But even paint, though it is a willing servant, cannot cover all of the gaps that wood is supposed to fill.

♪ ♪ ♪

EVERY AMATEUR CARPENTER knows the defects and merits of his own workmanship. If he has a philosophical turn of mind, he doubtless comforts himself with the notion that they are as characteristic of his style as the touches that make a Stradivarius recognizable or that lead an expert to pronounce this a genuine Chippendale or that an unmistakable Duncan Phyfe.

Our bookcases, for instance, have a distinguishing mark, which, so far as we know, has never been claimed for Hepplewhite, Sheraton or any of the other great furniture-makers. All of them—all of ours, that is to say—tend to lean forward. They are, in short, extraverts. They have a scarcely suppressed eagerness to share the treasures of literature with which they are burdened by showering them on anyone who happens to be within reach. We explain the matter as casually as we can on the theory that the floors are uneven; and, since no well-regulated household can have bookshelves scattering their charges on the floor in bohemian fashion whenever that suits their fancy, we restrain their generous impulse by propping them up with little pieces of wood so that they incline slightly backward with a suggestion of haughtiness that is foreign to their nature.

But that is getting ahead of the story. Once we had decided there must be another bookcase, the wood had to be ordered. As everyone is aware who is familiar enough with tools to distinguish a cross-cut from a rip saw, wood comes in standard widths and lengths. The trick is to order enough lumber so that the last shelf won't turn out to be six inches or a foot shorter than was intended, but not so much wood that the pieces left over reproach the buying with extravagance.

♪ ♪ ♪

BY THIS TIME the clerk at the lumber yard where we do our occasional buying is acquainted with our idiosyncrasies. There was a time when he looked up hopefully as we let him know that we were in the market for lumber. Perhaps he imagined that we intended to build a house. But now, though he is polite, he wears a "just another bookcase" look. He knows that when we suggest whitewood, we probably mean white pine, reminds us that whitewood is moderately hard and comparatively expensive, and that white pine is easier to work, translates our directions of "so many pieces, so long" into cabalistic trade notations and promptly sends to our door an impressive truck with a few boards rattling around lonesomely in the rear. The wood that arrives never looks quite like the wood that we ordered; but, if it is carefully cut, it always seems to fill the requirements.

Putting the bookcase together, we have discovered, is a matter less of skill than of patience. It requires a moderate amount of attention so that there will not be embarrassing lapses between pieces that are supposed to join harmoniously, and a modest degree of imagination to picture the appearance of the puzzle when it is assembled. But mostly it is a question of perseverance, with rewards along the way in the fragrance of fresh pine chips, the feel and look of clean cut lumber and a quietly satisfying sense of accomplishment with each step that is taken.

♪ ♪ ♪

WHEN THE LAST SCREW had been countersunk and the final bit of molding put in place, the hour had arrived for the artisans in wood to become artists in color. The goal, of course, was to match the paint on the bookcase with the woodwork of the wall. Now ivory is a term that covers a multitude of shades. What seemed reasonably right on the chart of the dealer bore a surprisingly cheerful buttercup hue when the first brushful appeared on wood. So a race began. A little white was added to correct the impression. But a little was far from enough. Yellow is a stubborn color to subdue. A more generous amount was mixed with the first, and then a third and fourth quota were supplied until a final sweeping gesture brought the ochre under control.

By that time the first of the paint had begun to dry, and even a moderately keen eye could detect gradations in shade between the upper and the lower shelves. That, we assured ourselves without too much debate, is part of the charm of hand-work, a mark by which its authenticity may be judged. Is it not, we asked, by similar means that the genuineness of colonial antiques is established? Who would want the product of his own labor mistaken for the output of a factory?

♪ ♪ ♪

AT LAST THE job was done. The problem for the moment had been solved. The crisis had been averted. The books had found a resting-place. There they stand in pleasant array, glad to have a spot, if not in the sun at least in the cheerful light of day. Like the greater dilemma of over-population in crowded countries, to which home libraries sometimes seem to bear a domestic resemblance, the difficulty we know will arise again. But we will not go to war to restore the balance. When the moment comes, we will build another bookcase.

E. F. M.

Prairie Wind-Mill

SILVER
against the blue,
slowly the great wheel turns
in the rising breeze—now faster—
flying!

IRENE STANLEY

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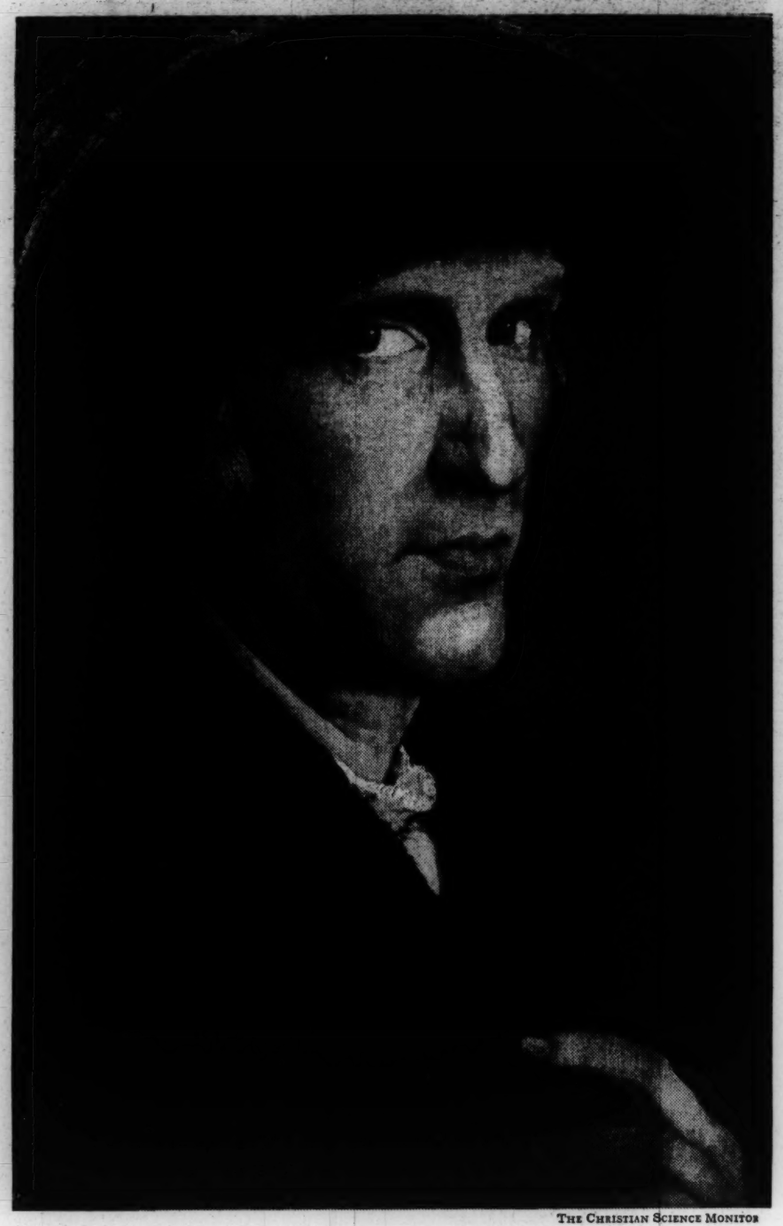

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN UNKNOWN MAN BY JAN VAN SCOREL: *In the Collection of H. Moser, Haarlem*

JAN VAN SCOREL (1495-1562) is a celebrated master of the sixteenth century. Although for many years no interest was shown in his works, his contemporaries appreciated him no less than the connoisseurs of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He was not only a clever painter, but an excellent portraitist; and his knowledge of antiquity increased his fame.

After years of study in Holland in the studios of Cornelis Buys, Jacob Cornelisz and Jan Gossaert, Van Scorel started on a tour of Italy at the age of twenty-four, journeying at his leisure and staying at many German towns en route. It is probable that he met Dürer at Nürnberg. In any case, he became acquainted with Dürer's works and must have heard a great deal about this famous German master.

When Van Scorel arrived at Venice, he was afforded an opportunity of accompanying a number of pilgrims to Jerusalem. Thus he visited Crete, Cyprus and Rhodes, where we can imagine him to have enjoyed classic art to the full. When he returned to Rome, the ancient monuments and also the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo became his field of study. Pope Adrian VI, a Dutchman, and incidentally the only Dutchman who ever became Pope, entrusted the art treasures of the Vatican to his care, but in May of 1524 Van Scorel returned to his native country.

Here again he was successful, this time at Utrecht, where he was commissioned to paint altar-pieces and portraits; and it was the portraits in particular that established his fame. They evidence a profound study of the fifteenth-century Italian masters, among them Gentile Bellini, with whom he became acquainted at Venice.

Jan van Scorel was held in high esteem by the nobles of the city of the lagoons. So great was his fame that François I made a vain attempt to induce him to visit the French court, while Philip II of Spain, himself a great collector, is said to have purchased paintings by him.

Van Scorel also played a part in politics, which probably accounts for the intense liveliness of his works. His portraits suggest that he knew well the people he painted. Although his sitters have a distinguished and rather a reserved air, there is a certain look of intimacy about them, a trait which few of his countrymen contrived to put into their portraits.

Mr. H. Moser, of Haarlem, is in the possession of a fine picture by this painter; a portrait of an unknown man, dressed in a dark green coat trimmed with black, to which a finely pleated white shirt lends a bright note. A dark béret covers the man's gray hair. The beautifully cut features and keen eyes contrast well with the green background.

At Home on the High Veld

MY FIRST recollections are of Morgensonne. I suppose the earliest memories of many children are tinged with rosy colours, but I am still quite sure that no child ever had such a home as I. How proud we were of our house, of its large rooms and lofty windows and the beautiful pillars which supported the wide verandah. Our own boys built the brick walls, and, with long tambuki grass cut from the veld, thatched the sloping roof. Papa himself drove to Maritzburg to bring back the beams and wooden frames for the windows. Our Dutch friends were never tired of visiting us and exploring the wonders of the homestead. They could not afford to send so many miles for building materials, and few of them had seen such luxuries before, for their own houses were little better than hovels. They had no windows; light and air came in through slits, often no larger than shot-holes, in the wooden walls. When the wind blew or rain fell, shutters were pulled across these openings and the only light was that given by the fitful gutterings of home-made candles.

My father could never grow accustomed to the treeless plains of South Africa and throughout his life his first impulse was to plant. Our house was shaded by a coppice of syringa trees which in summer scented the air with heavy fragrance. Graceful Spanish reeds sighed and rustled in the wind, and groves of orange trees with bright varnished leaves gave to our garden everlasting green. My mother grew flowers. Precious cuttings sent from Germany, of roses, heliotrope, and myrtle bloomed happily in their new home; and massed clumps of scarlet geraniums made gay colour. . . .

The house faced eastward and the view extended over swaying fields of mealies, away to the endless distance of the High Veld. I used to fancy I was looking at the sea, which in those days I only knew from my mother's stories. There was nothing to stop one's vision. The plain stretched on, apparently for ever, till it blended into the blue of the horizon, while from the flats, isolated kopjes rose steeply as islands from the sea. The road to Pretoria, like a white ribbon, twisted across the veld and was visible for many miles.

Every evening my father would stand on the verandah steps, and with his telescope search the distant view. I remember his smile of pleasure when, turning to my mother, he said: 'Francesca, there are wagons in sight. We shall have visitors in two days' time.'

What a bustle of preparation then took place. Food was cooked, beds made ready, and fine linen sheets were taken from the chest. The life must have been lonely for my parents, and they welcomed the prospect of friends to share their solitude. They readily adopted the Dutch custom which decrees that no chance passer-by shall go his way without receiving hospitality. Food, lodging, and shelter for the beasts are given him as a right.—ELSA SMITHERS, in "March Hare." (London: Oxford University Press.)

Whose Fastness the Light

WHEN solemn I sit,
When night takes the hill,
Deep is the valley,
The village still.

A breeze walks the poplars
Hidden leaves play.
There from the dark
Where they shone all day

Stars follow stars,
Beam down on the hill,
Deep in the shadows
The village, still;

There from the dark
Come into the night
Whose dark was the sun,
Whose fastness the light.

CHARLES MALAM

Placement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most absorbing problems to be solved in each one's experience is that of finding one's right place, of being happily placed in a position where one can give the measure of service to mankind for which his talents best fit him.

By its revelation of the spiritual nature of man Christian Science increases one's hope of finding a satisfying place in his present experience. It makes clear the fact that only as one discerns the entirely spiritual nature of man, as existent in divine Mind, can one demonstrate permanency of placement and progress in human activity.

It is belief in a material creation that makes people think there are not enough positions to go around; that there is a discrepancy between supply and demand; that God has forsaken His creation, and that men consequently have to struggle for an opportunity to work. The truth is that God, divine Mind, abundantly provides for all His ideas. As we know this, we find sufficiency expressed in spontaneous and satisfying activity, in love of work, alert mental activity, and willingness to serve unselfishly.

If one who is seeking his right place will spend even part of his unemployed time in obeying the command of the Master to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," he will soon find an opening in the business world that he is capable of filling. Indeed, the moment he begins to be truly mentally active in obeying the words of Christ Jesus, he already is rightly employed.

Many students of Christian Science who have been out of employment have devoted long hours to a more prayerful study of God's Word. They have searched the Scriptures and writings of Mary Baker Eddy for a deeper understanding of creation, and so have kept themselves occupied until the resisting belief of unemployment in their case has yielded to the activity of divine Mind. The Christian Science periodicals contain many testimonies of the finding of a right place through the gain of spiritual understanding. Frequently at the mid-week service in Christian Science churches testimonies are given of right placement won through enlightened thinking gained from the study of Christian Science.

In one such testimony a man stated that his problem of place was solved through the study of Mrs. Eddy's enlightening statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 504): "The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence." The study of this passage made it clear to him that the sense of lack of place was due to mental darkness, which the truth about creation would instantly dispel. In his experience the healing was immediate. The lack and unemployment disappeared very quickly, and he was happily placed in profitable employment.

Spiritual qualities, accepted in human consciousness and utilized, inevitably result in the demonstration of right placement. Among the valuable spiritual qualities to be exercised are wisdom, alertness, love, joy, humility, and faith.

Wisdom is an essential spiritual quality. Guided by divine wisdom, one is enabled to discern the best way and time for offering his services. Regardless of what the material senses say to the contrary, he will rejoice that in his real selfhood he is continually employed in Mind.

Love leads the seeker to give constantly, never limiting his service. Constructive thoughts given freely and impartially bear close relationship to the good and perfect gift which, as James declared, "cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Joy is also a quality essential to progress. It is our right to express joy, which is independent of person, place, or thing. Again, one who gains humbleness of heart is never weary in well-doing, never discouraged, never a listener in on mortal mind's broadcasting of reversal, disaster, and woe. True humility expresses spiritual dominion.

How worth while it is to cultivate childlike faith! The Bible tells us that "without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Demonstration results in faith in and understanding of the power and reality of good. An examination of our thinking will reveal that it is lack of understanding of good which delays complete recognition of harmony.

A Christian Scientist who frequently had suffered from a foreboding of evil often faced himself with this question: What are you afraid of? Then he answered the question by knowing that he certainly was not afraid of God, divine Love, and could not be afraid of anything, since God is All. This simple analysis aided him in overcoming the destructive habit of worrying.

True spirituality enriches human experience, and it will continue to do this until the material belief of lack gives way to the demonstration of perfect harmony and ceaseless spiritual activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Evening on the Nile

THE slow-moving waters of the ancient river reflect the brilliant colors of sunset in a rainless land. The dust-haze, hardly perceptible to the eye, transforms the orb's glowing rays into many vivid hues, like the passing of colored prisms before a calcium light. The western sky is radiant, and of its radiance the tranquil Nile and all around it partake.

The evening is full of peace. Done for the day is the fellah's heavy task, and, as he walks homeward beside his donkey or camel, he chants a line of praise to Allah that it is so. Along the river bank the black-robed women are pounding corn in the olden fashion or drawing water with a long sweep, turning between two uprights and having a great lump of sun-baked mud for a balance on one end. The grave-faced water buffalo grazes tranquilly in the alfalfa field, its ungainly calf by its side.

In the distance the mighty Pyramids are wrapped for a swiftly-passing moment in a soft purple haze, like that upon an Alpine peak at the instant of sundown; then their time-scarred stones take on an amber tone as the colors of the western sky yield to the rich golden afterglow. Across the emerald-green of the Nile meadows, the last light of the day lies softly and delicately, and, before it flees entirely, gleams for a bit upon some piece of bright metal atop a clay roof or perhaps upon a distant window of the Nile's farther shore. Slowly with the gently-flowing stream the tall-masted boats of the ancient river, boats such as the Ptolemies knew and the Dynastic Pharaohs before them, glide seaward, their great sails towering high above the banks beyond the broad green meadows.

M. T. G.

Umístění

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JEDNÍM z problémů, které nás nejvíce zaujímají a které musí každý člověk vyřešiti ve své zkušenosti, jest, aby nalezl své pravé místo, aby byl šťastně umístěn v postavení, kde může lidstvu sloužiti takovým způsobem, jakému jeho vlohy nejlépe vyhovují.

Křesťanská Věda zvětšuje svým zjevením duchovní přirozenosti člověka naši naději, že nalezneme uspokojující místo ve své okamžité zkušenosti. Činí jasným fakt, že jen rozpoznáním zcela duchovní přirozenosti člověka jako existující v božské Mysli můžeme prokázati trvalost umístění a pokrok v lidské činnosti.

Jest to věření ve hmotné stvoření, jež dává lidem mysliti, že není dostatek míst k zadání; že jest neshoda mezi nabídkou a poptávkou; že Bůh opustil Své stvoření a že lidé proto musí zápasiti o příležitost k práci. Pravdou jest, že Bůh, božská Mysl, bohatě vším opatřuje všechny Své ideje. Když to víme, nalezneme dostatek vyjádřený v nenucené a uspokojující činnosti, v lásce k práci, živé mentální činnosti a ochotě sloužiti nesobecky.

Když ten, kdo hledá své pravé místo, ztráví jen část svého neupotřebeného času poslouchaním příkazu Mistrova, aby hledal "nejprv království Božího a spravedlnosti jeho", shledá brzy uprázdnění ve světě práce, které je schopen vyplniti. Ba, v okamžiku, kdy počne býti skutečně mentálně činným tím, že poslouchá slov Krista Ježíše, jest již správně zaměstnán.

Mnoho žáků Křesťanské Vědy, kteří byli bez zaměstnání, věnovalo celé hodiny zbožnějšímu studiu Božího Slova. Bádali v Písmu a ve spisech Mary Baker Eddy, aby došli hlubšího porozumění stvoření, a tak zaměstnávali se tak dlouho, až neústupné věření ve vlastní nezaměstnanost ustoupilo činnosti božské Mysli. Křesťansko-vědecké časopisy zaznamenávají mnoho svědectví o tom, jak bylo nalezeno vhodné zaměstnání nabytím duchovního porozumění. Zhusta podávají se svědectví při středečních bohoslužbách křesťansko-vědeckých o tom, jak opatřeno bylo správné místo osvíceným myšlením, získaným studiem Křesťanské Vědy.

V jednom takovém svědectví kterýs muž sdělil, že jeho problém nezaměstnanosti byl rozřešen studiem tohoto poučujícího citátu z knihy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu (str. 504): "Jsou-li paprsky nekonečné Pravdy soustředěny do ohniska idejí, přinášejí okamžité světlo, kdežto tisíc let lidských nauk, hypothes a nejasných domněnek nevysílá takové záře". Studium tohoto místa ozřejmilo mu, že představa nezaměstnanosti vyplynula z mentální temnoty, kterou pravda o stvoření ihned rozptyluje. V jeho zkušenosti nastoupilo uzdravení okamžitě. Nedostatek a nezaměstnanost zmizely velice rychle, a on šťastně nalezl místo a výhodné zaměstnání.

Pojmeme-li duchovní vlastnosti do lidského vědomí a užijeme-li jich, způsobí nevyhnutelně zjevný důkaz správného umístění. K takovým hodnotným duchovním vlastnostem, jež třeba uplatňovati, náleží moudrost, pohotovost, láska, radost, pokora a víra.

Moudrost jest důležitá vlastnost duchovní. Jsme-li vedeni božskou moudrostí, jsme schopni rozpoznávati nejvhodnější způsob a čas pro podání nabídky na místo. Nechť hmotné smysly sebe více svědčí o opaku, člověk může se vždy radovati z toho, že ve svém skutečném já jest neustále zaměstnán v Mysli.

Láska přivádí hledajícího k tomu, aby neustále dával, nikdy neomezuje svoji službu. Konstruktivní myšlenky, sdělované ochotně a nestranně, jsou v úzkém příbuzenství s dobrým a dokonalým darem, který, jak Jakub prohlásil, "jest sestupující od Otce světel, u něhož není proměnění, ani pro obrácení se jinam zastínění".

Radost jest rovněž vlastností, nezbytnou pro pokrok. Jest naším právem vyjadřovati radost, která jest nezávislá na osobě, místu nebo věci. Dále, ten kdo získá pokoru srdce, není nikdy znaven činěním dobra, nikdy neztrácí odvahy, nenaslouchá v rozhlase smrtelné mysli zvrácení, pohromám a hoři. Pravá pokora vyjadřuje duchovní nadvládu.

Jak cenné jest pěstovati dětinnou víru! Bible nám praví, že "bez víry pak nemožné jest líbiti se jemu; nebo přistupující k Bohu věřiti musí, že jest Bůh, a těm, kteříž ho hledají, že odplatu dává". Zjevný důkaz spočívá na víře v moc a skutečnost dobra a na porozumění této moci a skutečnosti. Zkoumání našich myšlenek nám odhalí, že jest to nedostatek porozumění dobru, které oddaluje dokonalé poznání harmonie.

Jeden Křesťanský Vědec, který zhusta trpíval předtuchou neštěstí, kladl si často tuto otázku: Čeho se obávám? Pak rozřešil otázku tím, že věděl, že se jistě nebojí Boha, božské Lásky, a že se nemůže báti ničeho, ježto Bůh jest Vše. Tento prostý rozbor mu pomohl v přemožení zhoubného zvyku trápiti se.

Pravá duchovnost obohacuje lidskou zkušenost a bude ji stále obohacovati až hmotné věření v nedostatek ustoupí průkazu dokonalé harmonie a neustávající duchovní činnosti.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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Foreign Councillors

Canada's Air Freight Record: Plane Is Moving Van Up North Shifting Towns to New Sites

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Airplanes are the moving vans of Canada's northland beyond the railways, carrying everything from a carton of eggs to motorboats. Recently an entire mining town was transported from the end of rail and water transportation in northern Ontario to a site nearly 100 miles in the virgin bush where a prospector had struck pay dirt.

Considered the largest contract order on record in Canada's aviation industry, nearly 800 tons of freight were transported to the mine site in four months. Four planes worked night and day, guided by short wave radio, in this region of bush and lake where there are no telegraph lines, no towns, no landing fields but innumerable small lakes.

Fifty men went in by air to put the town and the mining camp together. They unloaded from the planes ore buckets, sections of Diesel engines, dozens of drums of fuel oil, insulating material, barrels of nails, steel rails, a portable sawmill, hundreds of bags of cement, office furniture, all manner of tools from diamond drills to hand hammer, groceries for hungry men, dynamite and nitro-glycerine in quantities to blow tunnels far underground at this new mining camp.

Beats All Others

Air freighting on this scale in all parts of northern Canada is the reason why the latest government records show Canada's planes carrying 5½ times as much freight and express as all scheduled United States domestic and foreign lines combined. The last year for which complete figures are available, 1935, shows Canada carried 13,000 tons of freight and express. This past year all signs point to an even more impressive total, with one company carrying 1,543,000 pounds in the first six months, three-quarters of its entire previous year's freight, while another carried 7,163,500 pounds of freight in the first ten months as against 5,275,000 in the previous twelve months. There are some thirty companies engaged in this air transportation business into Canada's northland.

Planes are now especially built to suit Canadian freighting conditions. These aerial freighters are provided with large hatches sometimes on top as well as on each side, for ease in loading and unloading. The hatches are wide enough to allow boiler sections, hoisting winches, and other bulky units to be carried with as little dismantling as possible. The machines are designed to have as large a capacity as possible, while keeping in mind the ability of the crew to handle the ships at remote points where no assistance can be obtained. Freighters with payloads up to 2½ tons are plying the northern skyways.

Mining Boom Aids Business

The mining boom which has been increasing each year for the past decade in northern Canada has resulted in the growth of active, prosperous communities in what used to be wilderness. Many of these towns now have daily airmail and passenger service. Planes pick up grocery orders as well as orders for mining equipment on their way out, and frequently come back to rail-end with a load of gold or silver bullion.

From some of the remoter mines ore is transported by air to railhead. One company keeps a plane to take radium-bearing ore from its mine on Great Bear Lake nearly 1000 miles south to the railway at Waterways, Alberta. Another mining company uses planes to transport its own prospectors with their supplies for a week or two at a time to remote locations, the canoes for the men being under the wings and the outboard motors with gasoline drums riding in the cabin.

Still further towards the Arctic Circle and even north of that imaginary line aerial freighters are used to transport trappers with their dogs to lonely trap-lines, because that saves the trappers time and money.

$50,000 Loads of Fur

Planes visit fur posts even on the Arctic islands north of the mainland to pick up bales of fur, and a load of $50,000 in fur is not uncommon.

Canadian planes also carry fresh fish in winter from northern lakes to urban markets as far east as Chicago, the fish being caught in nets strung under the thick ice. Pigs are frequently carried to northern camps, and even cows have been freighted by air to northern mining communities so that the children may have fresh milk. Live chickens, fresh vegetables, grapefruit for breakfasts above the Arctic Circle, these are other items carried by air into the Canadian "wilds."

No uniforms adorn the pilots or mechanics who fly these freighters. They work in the bush and they dress accordingly with high boots, breeches, heavy shirts and windbreakers, caps. In winter fur parkas as worn by the Eskimos, are the uniform for most Canadian pilots. They are prepared for all work, not just flying planes. They help with the loading and unloading, and while most planes carry mechanics, the pilot is usually also an air mechanic when pontoons spring a leak, when a faulty engine or a feedline makes for a forced landing far from the base, hundreds of miles from the nearest town.

Shanghai Foreigners Deplore China's Refusal of New Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—With China's Nationalist Government consistently refusing to permit even the slightest alteration of the obsolete Land Regulations under which the International Settlement of Shanghai is conducted, reconsideration of the city's position in the light of future developments has come to the fore as a puzzle engaging the minds of many recent speakers and writers here.

J. R. Jones, until recently secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council which governs the Settlement, in a discussion embodying a summary of the city's present position among the first six of the world pointed out that by no means is the only factor Shanghai's geographic position close to river down which more than one tenth of the humanity send their produce.

"The fact that today Shanghai is the storehouse of the wealth of China and its economic center," said he, "is due to a variety of complex causes but chiefly to the fact that both foreigners and Chinese came here to trade and concentrated their attention not on outward forms of political government but upon the essentials of security and good order and together held Shanghai inviolate against turmoils without and within.

"Shanghai became a privileged zone protected from becoming the battleground of forces contending for the mastery of China."

Commenting upon this, the British-edited Shanghai Times declared that "the Land Regulations which have stood with only minor alterations for 70 years will not much longer suffice. There are great gaps and also much overlapping, and the co-existence of three separate administrations (international, French and Chinese), despite much coordination in a hundred-and-one ways. . . .

"As an international experiment, Shanghai stands an example to the world; it is the great repository of China's wealth, it is the home of security, it is open to all who care to come, it has grown into a great industrial city in which millions of money have been invested, and it is far too valuable an asset to China and to the rest of the world to be made either the sport of international politics or a bone of contention between conflicting interests."

One thing not often mentioned by Shanghai foreigners is that the increase of peace and order elsewhere in China has done a great deal to ease the population and housing pressure in Shanghai because Chinese of wealth from the interior, driven into foreign areas in time of civil warfare, have now tended to go back to the interior—and by the same token the Chinese Government tends less and less to tacitly acquiesce in indefinite continuation of foreign control.

Starting with three Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1926, this number was later raised to five, but even so these are more balanced by a total of nine foreign Councillors, so that although Chinese pay more taxes in the Settlement than do foreigners, they lack control and cannot obtain the amount of money for schools and other purposes that is desired. Similarly Nanking is indisposed to allow changes in Land Regulations which it hopes to see scrapped in their entirety when the time is ripe.

The American-owned Shanghai Evening Post suggests: "It is quite possible that some plan might be worked out whereby the French Concession could play a part in building the structure of a new and genuinely international Shanghai, with merging of all interests and representation of all nationalities on a new form of Council. . . . But if the Chinese grant such a new administration it must be voluntarily granted by the Chinese, not blandly carried over from present forms on an assumption of the foreign Powers' right, rather than privilege . . . Only by true partnership of a sort truly international can Chinese and foreign views on this subject be reconciled toward a durable Shanghai 'new deal'."

Mills College Alumnae Give Million for Faculty

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP) — A $1,000,000 gift to Mills College, founded by the gold-seeking forty-niners, was announced Wednesday at a New York dinner, one of 40 held throughout the nation celebrating the California school's eighty-fifth anniversary.

Mrs. Edward W. Clarke 3d, of Philadelphia, Penna., said the school's alumnae decided to make the gift this year "in order to raise the standard of the faculty compensation and to make the salary budget less dependent upon the fluctuating income from tuition fees." Mrs. Clarke said that the college footed the list financially of eight women's colleges of similar academic standing.

English-Speaking Union Fills Philadelphia Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 — Dr. John C. Rolfe, emeritus professor of the Latin language and literature at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, president of the branch and provost of the University of Pennsylvania, announces. He succeeds the late Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.

Before joining the Pennsylvania faculty Dr. Rolfe taught at Harvard, Cornell and the University of Michigan. In 1907-08 he was annual professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and was professor in charge of that school in 1923-24. He is a trustee and a member of the executive committee of the American Academy in Rome. He is also a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

International Area Is Served By Station CJIC

With Monitor Newscasters

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.—CJIC, set close by the waters of the Sault Ste. Marie which connect Lake Superior to Lake Huron, serves an international territory and some 200,000 Canadian and American listeners along the shores of both lakes. It is one of a number of Canadian stations carrying "The Monitor Views the News."

CJIC maintains a friendly cooperation with local service clubs in that Canadian-American border city. At Christmas time it sponsors an Empty Stocking Fund. It has launched a safety campaign for children through the medium of special children's programs. The station rules out advertising construed as likely to do harm in the community.

In its policy of giving the public the type of programs it prefers, CJIC rates news highly on its program list. It maintains news radiocasts of its own, and "The Monitor Views the News" fits well into this scheme. The Monitor newscast was first presented in 1934. Since then it has grown to be a popular feature, well received on both sides of the border, now given daily, except Sundays, at 10:15 a. m.

The Monitor newscast is delivered by Don Sims, the station's chief announcer. He declares that the phonetic pronunciations furnished in the newscast for all difficult and foreign words are of aid to him in all his announcing work. Mr. Sims, who is a local man, is of special value about the station, because he can also fill in at any time with vocal selections, having a pleasing baritone voice.

Mr. Whitby, half owner and program manager of the station, is a veteran radio fan. Partly because he desired to bring to his home town the good things he had listened to during and since the earphone days, he inaugurated the station. Mr. Whitby invited Mr. Hyland, a stock and bond salesman from eastern Canada, to become partner and use his financial knowledge as the station's business manager. S. C. Cusack, the chief engineer, learned his radio technique in the British Navy. He served with the Anzac wireless squadron in New Guinea and Mesopotamia during the World War.

CJIC was first heard over the air on Oct. 15, 1934. Today, with a power of 100 watts, it has a coverage of 75 miles ordinarily and operates on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles.

This is Article No. 61 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, April 12.

Church-State Union For Austrian Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An indication of the close co-operation between church and state in Austria is the method that has been worked out for the religious and civic training of youths. Ecclesiastical and civil authorities work hand in hand.

The Church has agreed that all members of its youths' organizations are to wear the uniforms of the State organization known as the "Austrian Young Folk," and they are also to fulfill a minimum program in the "Young Folk" institutions. They all play, march, and study together.

But the Roman Catholic boys and girls are also given time to take part in the church activities. Their dues are divided between the two organizations. State and church youth leaders are to work in complete harmony.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Commuter Plans Her Costume for Versatility

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Special Attention to the Suit

With Accessories in Variety—For Any Town Event

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Silk suits will be a leading vogue this spring, and it is a vogue commended by its practicality. One we particularly liked is made of black silk gros-de-Londre. On a train or in a car this fabric tends to shed the dust and refuse the grime and it need seldom if ever be relinquished to the dry cleaner. The suit faces the public with a discreet expression, but beneath its dignity lurks the blouse, capable of disarming frivolity, though not necessarily committed to it! Blouses should, in short, be purchased in a variety of styles, so they may be appropriate to the many kinds of functions to which one can wear a suit. And the degree of formality which each blouse expresses ought to be stressed by the hat, the shoes and other accessories.

Material and trimming play important roles in this drama. Sheer fabrics trimmed with ruffles, lace and embroidery are the essence of femininity and are spot-lighted by fashion. A simple silhouette and extravagant detail is the law of the moment. Silk, satin and crepe blouses tend toward a more tailored style, but this season the term "tailored" does not denote a mannish severity but continues the mode of softness, even "prettiness" — a pleasant Victorian word which is coming back into favor!

Color Is Important

Color is important. The alliance of black and white is always dainty. However, one of the most attractive color partnerships this year is black with beige. Against the dark ground, those flat cereal tones which are at the moment grouped in the category named beige, are entrancing. Newer than white in this application, these neutral shades are also more becoming to many skins. The scheme carried through logically but not monotonously in hat or hat ornament; in shoes or shoe trimming, in gloves and bag, is attractive and harmonious.

Most colors can be attractively combined with black. A deep rose is new and can be so managed as to make shoes and gloves of fox-tan a pleasant color gradation. Roman stripes and rainbow stripes achieve in various fabrics prismatic effects that are stimulating. Gaugin-pink, hyacinth, lime, turquoise are all in high favor and sparkling against black. A blouse in one of these shades can be tied into the costume by gloves and a jewel.

Hats and Shoes

Hats are interestingly shaped and draped. A round turban with brim of twisted fabrics in contrasted colors would play up sympathetically a softly tailored blouse and would work out attractively in black and beige. A tilted turban wearing a massive magnolia and expansive foliage suggests a more frivolous occasion and in color would tie in best with white or lime. There is, however, plenty of variety and the costume can be changed by the emphasis of a hat.

Perfect as if made to order for the ensemble with beige accessories is the gabardine pump trimmed with patent leather, being shown this year. Developed in beige and black it proves a striking complement to the scheme. The perforated pump, available in fox-tan, might be attractive with deep rose, but for the other color combinations black shoes alone are suitable until summer ushers in white footwear. The high-front, open-toed, ankle-strap sandal with the scalloped edges is, however, such a formal style that it should be worn only with a very dressy blouse and hat.

The one-piece dress this spring tempts us not only by the persuasion of its own grace and convenience, but, more than ever before, by its adaptability to variation. We have in mind a model by Mme. Nicole of reversible printed marocain. It seems to us an aristocrat among all-day models. Its conservative silhouette lends itself to new types of coat. Its crisp coloring, navy and white, is stressed by fashion.

The One-Piece Dress

The one-piece dress with an intimate coat is new this spring and can be built up like a suit, with a sémi-fitted hip-length jacket, a bolero, a jigger, a briefer, a sweater-coat or a short cape. If the purchase of two or three little coats of different styles and weights is feasible, they will multiply one dress into as many ensembles, particularly if variety in hats and shoes is also achieved. Although a crepe in solid navy is the one choice in respect to material and color for spring in town, white crepe will be charming later in the country or at the shore. When it is possible to affiliate the wrap with the frock by using its material as a coat lining, for revers, collar or pocket flaps, the effect is heightened in interest. Failing the opportunity to purchase a piece of the material, one can cut out of a similar material imitative motifs and appliqué them at strategic points. Or one may embroider them.

With the navy and white printed marocain is recommended a white felt tricorne with loops of navy ciré ribbon. For variety, we suggest as alternatives a tailored sailor in white shantung, trimmed by two fold-bands of navy grosgrain, or a Russian cap with a flowing navy blue trim of georgette crepe that serves also as a scarf.

A substantial shoe in blue calf, with a perforated vamp, would contribute to the pleasure of walking in the soft air of spring, a forgetfulness of feet except for satisfaction in their appearance. Most street models this year are available in blue.

One black evening dress is indispensable in a well-balanced wardrobe. One model we liked is made of lace and net, materials much stressed by the mode. On the skirt a lace yoke molds the hips and below it hangs the net in folds that expand widely toward the hem. The circular contour of the skirt is repeated in the net cape, made in two layers, which reveals the bands of lace that trim the bodice and form the shoulder straps. The sash of changeable taffeta ribbon may give way to other sashes and with contrasted petticoats can be introduced a range of color variations to which the sash should correspond.

Skirts for evening frocks usually just touch the floor, although the Paris mid-season openings presented some of ankle length.

Gabor Eder

Left—Evening Gown of Black Lace and Net, Worn With Circular Net Cape in Two Layers and Sash of Changeable Taffeta Ribbon. The Other Two Dresses Shown Here Have Been Chosen Particularly With a View to the Commuter's Needs. Right—An All-Day Dress of Navy and White Reversible Marocain Print, the Reverse Side Being Used for Revers and a Tapering Panel on the Skirt. With Blue Patent Leather Stitched Belt, and White Felt Tricorn Beret Trimmed With Standing Loops of Clipped Ciré, This Outfit Is Correct for Lunch, Tea, or a Play. Below—Very Useful Is This Suit of Silk Gros-de-Londre, Which, by a Change of Accessories, May Be Adapted to Different Occasions. Here It Is Worn Over a Dainty Blouse of Chiffon and Fine Benche Lace. The Bag Is of Black Suède, Crystal Trimmed, and the Beret Is of the Same Silk as the Suit. All These Costumes From Nicole de Paris. Insets—Shoes Are Important Among the Accessories That May Be Varied to Alter the Effect of One's Basic Suit or Frock. The Calf Pump, Shown at the Top, Is a Good All-Day Model, Available in Fox-Tan, Brown, Blue and Black. So, Too, Is the Gabardine Pump Trimmed With Patent Leather, Which Comes in Beige With Black, Gray With Black, Black With Blue. The High-Front, Open-Toe, Ankle-Strap Model With the Scalloped Edge Is More Formal, Suitable for an Important Daytime Occasion. It Comes in Black, Blue, or Green Patent Leather and in Red Calf. All Three From Frank Brothers

A Few Experiments With Beets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Dear Editor:

I notice that all the beet recipes on a recent Women's page of the Monitor included the preparing of the beets by first boiling them until tender and then removing the skins. Seldom have I seen a beet recipe stated otherwise.

Therefore, I should like to offer an interesting discovery, given me by a friend who majored in home economics, recently at our State College.

One of their favorite luncheon recipes, was "Beet Nest"—served on a platter or individually. The tops are cooked quickly in salt water or steamed, to form the "nests." The beets are peeled while raw, shredded, put into a frying pan with butter and other desired seasoning, whisked about almost constantly for 7 or 8 minutes, in which time they become tender and retain their brilliant coloring. These are used to fill the nests.

After trying this out the urge to experiment, lured me to dice the raw beets, season, and steam until tender. They became tender quickly and still retained their color.

Experimenting further—the beets were peeled, cut down from the small end almost to the base, two ways, leaving them with a pineapple effect. These are lovely to steam, with seasoning and served hot on a luncheon or dinner plate, or they may be cooled and marinated in French dressing and served as salad with lettuce or other combinations.

The diced beets or pineapple-cut may be cooked in Pat-a-par with best results, although it takes a little longer and a little more seasoning is needed.

After trying the raw peeled way, I believe one will not even be tempted to cook them the old way because the flavor is so much more delicate and only the one process is used. (Mrs.) L. W. H.

Cookies That Add Zest to the Lunch Box

Especially When Made With Ginger and Spice and Everything Nice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Variety in foods to vary the school lunch is something that many housewives have difficulty in securing. School cookies that are easily made is one answer to the problem. Cookies that are tender, but crisp, and full of the aroma of ginger and spice and everything nice is just the thing.

Icebox cookies are crisp and may be baked fresh when you want them from the roll of icebox cookie dough in the refrigerator.

Jiffy fancy cookies that children love can be made very easily with the aid of a box of butter thins, a box of alphabet, brownie and animal crackers, and a bit of colored frosting. I frost the crackers and stand an animal cracker or brownie, or perhaps several, on each. Or I place the child's initials on the cracker or form the first name. The children are always delighted with this unexpected surprise that they find in their lunch boxes.

Sometimes instead of rolling out their cookies, I mix up the dough, make small balls of it, and place them on a greased baking sheet. Then I stamp them flat with the bottom of a glass, which has been covered with a damp cloth. In this way there is no leftover cookie dough to reroll and the cookies are much better.

From Leftover Dough

When I do roll out the cookies and do not like to roll the dough the second time, I use the leftover dough this way, and the children are real fond of it in their lunch boxes. I line a square cake pan with the leftover cookie dough to about ⅛ inch in thickness. Then I chill it in the refrigerator and spread it with apricot jam. If the jam is too thick for spreading, I thin it with pineapple juice. Over the jam I spread the following batter:

Fold
½ cup sifted sugar into
3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Add
1½ tablespoons pineapple juice to
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored, and fold into egg white mixture. Fold in
½ cup cake flour sifted with
½ teaspoon baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt. This I spread over the cookie dough. Then bake it in a moderate oven 350° for 20 to 30 minutes. I invert the pan on a wire rack to cool. Then I cut it into one-inch squares. These I decorate with delicately colored icing.

These cookies with a glass of good cold milk make an ideal after-school snack.

School Day Cookies

Cream
¾ cup shortening
¼ cup peanut butter and
2 cups sugar together until light. Add
3 well-beaten eggs. Sift
3 cups flour and
¼ teaspoon soda together. Mix with
1 cup chopped peanuts, then mix with the creamed mixture. Drop small bits of the dough about an inch apart on well-greased baking pans. Flatten each top by crossing with a fork. Bake from 10 to 15 minutes in a moderate oven (350°-375° F.).

Pumpkin Cookies

Cream
1¼ cups brown sugar and
½ cup shortening. Add
2 well-beaten eggs,
1½ cups canned pumpkin and
1 teaspoon vanilla,
1 teaspoon salt,
¼ teaspoon ginger,
½ teaspoon nutmeg,
½ teaspoon cinnamon,
1 teaspoon lemon extract. Sift
2½ cups flour and
2½ teaspoons baking powder. Combine with sugar mixture. Add
1 cup raisins and
1 cup chopped nutmeats and blend thoroughly. Drop from teaspoon to a well-oiled baking sheet. Bake for 15 minutes at 400° F. Makes 3 dozen good-sized cookies. (Mrs.) F. E. R.

At Home in Estonia

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tallinn, Estonia

In my college days I never dreamed, that, after I was married, I should be doing my marketing in a Baltic country. Greek was my subject, not Estonian, but you can never tell what life will offer as a surprise.

My husband was offered a position as teacher of English in a school. He is a Cambridge graduate and the Estonians are most anxious that the rising generation shall speak good English. The salary is not high; but we both decided that the experience would be a valuable one. Living in a country where the people have come into their own after long centuries of foreign domination is intensely interesting. One feels as if one were making history instead of merely reading about it. And although salaries are low, so is the cost of living. We pay no more for our good apartment of five rooms than we would pay in England for two rooms and a bathroom. And how sunny and pleasant our big living room is, with its balcony looking out over the trees!

* * *

Food costs ridiculously little, so I can afford a morning maid to help me with Baby John while I market and cook.

We have our breakfast at 7 a. m., for the school, like everything else in Tallinn, begins work at eight o'clock. Dinner in Estonia is usually at two or three o'clock, some families even have it at four in the afternoon, but my husband gets back at half-past two, so we eat then.

In the morning I go down with my basket to the fascinating market—such a picture in summer when all the gay flowers and fruit are piled up in the sunshine. But I enjoy it at any time. It amuses me to buy my bread by the meter, or to have the market woman pull down a dozen of the brown-baked bread rings which hang on a string from the roof of the stall. I like picking my dish of mushrooms from the pile of orange and yellow, pink and brown, that she will show me.

I never knew until I came to Estonia how many kinds of edible mushrooms there are. And here they cook them smothered in cream so that they are especially delicious. There seem to be endless varieties of sausages and liver paste; of cheeses, too, both cream and hard. Chickens and ducks are cheap; and the vegetables are brought in from the country so well scrubbed and bunched that it is a pleasure to choose them.

* * *

For dinner we have soup or an egg dish, then meat with vegetables cooked in butter, and our sweet is nearly always fruit or a compote. Supper in Estonia is an elastic meal. You may eat it any time from seven to eleven! In most families it is a simple meal. Perhaps there is one hot dish, mushrooms, fish or a vegetable au gratin, followed by a "Swedish plate" which is very popular in Estonia and means simply a collection of cold snacks with bread and butter. As these can all be prepared in the morning, there is little or nothing to cook at night.

Our apartment is warmed by central heating, but my kitchen range burns wood. Every courtyard has its immense wood pile; and these blocks of apartments have big cellars in which every family keeps its winter store of fuel. In the older flats in Tallinn you will see the great porcelain stoves in the sitting rooms, such as they have in Germany or Russia. But I am glad not to have to struggle with them.

We find the people so kind and hospitable that we never feel homesick. In summer it is delightful. The schools have holidays from May to September and everyone moves out of town to the seaside or country. Even in the long winter we are extremely happy. I love the sleigh rides and when Baby John is older we shall be able to enjoy the winter sports which people here can always have.

The Secretary 'On the Job'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the very explicitness of her advice on "How To Be a Successful Secretary" (New York: Harper & Brothers $2.50) Louise Hollister Scott is refreshingly practical.

Miss Scott, now head of the Department of Secretarial Training at the Finch School, formerly part owner of a secretarial school, and for many years a teacher at the Katharine Gibbs School, is well qualified to write on such a subject.

From start to finish her directions for achieving this particular kind of success are clearly outlined. She wastes no time in airy discourse on business practice or ethics; instead she tells exactly what the wise secretary does in any number of given situations.

Imaginary Offices

Miss Scott explains that her purpose is to help prospective secretaries acquire an "office consciousness." To help develop this, she asks the reader to think of herself not as a student but as a secretary interested in making the most of her opportunity. She then sets the stage, an imaginary suite of offices peopled with two executives, a group of salesmen, the secretary, and two stenographers. To make it more realistic, she names the characters and draws a floor plan of the suite.

From then on, the book deals for the most part with the activities centering about these individuals. Mr. Taylor goes on business trips, his secretary, Miss Rand, makes reservations, buys tickets, gets material ready for his trip, and keeps the office functioning smoothly while he is gone. When Mr. Taylor has a caller who overstays his time, the efficient Miss Rand interrupts with a message that gives her superior an opportunity to bid his guest good-by without offending him.

At times when Mr. Taylor wishes to work uninterruptedly, Miss Rand becomes a polite but firm buffer between him and outside demands. She reminds him of his children's birthdays and other personal matters, as well as of his business engagements. If he asks her to get tickets for the theater, she clips a review of the play and puts it on his desk.

Hypothetical Problems

At the end of each chapter is a set of problems, based upon the preceding pages, to enable the student to put into practice what she has learned. These hypothetical problems are fully discussed from various angles, in the back of the book.

The chapter on "Finding Your Job" (note that it is not headed "Finding A Job") is full of practical suggestions, any one of which would surely help an applicant to win a position.

An aid which every secretary might do well to adopt is an "efficiency notebook," such as is described by Miss Scott, wherein are noted the thousand and one details of business procedure in one's own particular office. Besides serving as a guide to the present worker, such a notebook is invaluable to the substitute or succeeding secretary.

So full of worthwhile suggestions is this book that many an experienced secretary can find in it valuable hints for the improvement of her work, and some will find themselves sighing with regret that they did not read it earlier in their careers, for it is a most comprehensive and practical aid to the efficient supervision of a business office.

M. R. S.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Have You Longed for a Wildflower Garden?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDENING

Each garden lover should have one or more unusual and exciting hobbies, for the pleasure and satisfaction that the unusual can give. During the past few years, there has been widespread interest in wildflowers. We sorely need all flower lovers' interest to preserve our native woodland flowers, and possibly some of the readers of this gardening column will be interested to try a wildflower garden started from seeds.

Those of us who have tried to transplant the wild plants which have such lovely blooms in their native habitat, have learned that the most careful attention does not guarantee success. To the contrary, it is usually the case that the plants do not grow.

So if you love the wild blooms of forest swamp, and field, try raising them from seed! It is exciting and pleasant. And one has the satisfaction of knowing that he has not hurt one of the wild plants.

The old English cook books say, "First of all, catch your hare or pheasant." So with this hobby, the first item of the recipe is to "catch" your seed. And that isn't easy! For instance, trailing arbutus, or mayflower is a lovely flower, but the seeds are food for mice and birds. If you know where arbutus is blooming, build a box with wire-screen cloth and put over it. The same advice holds for trilliums, violets, and other flowers which may be your favorites.

Start the seed in seed boxes filled with a half and half combination of lead mold and sand. Sift the material and mix it thoroughly. Keep the soil moist.

Some nook or cranny of your grounds will furnish a spot for the plants when they are large enough to be moved. Choose a spot with semi-shady conditions. If the soil is not naturally acid, spade in generous amounts of black leaf mold. If the soil is rich, no food need be added, but it is fun to experiment with different combinations to see which will produce the healthiest plants and loveliest blooms.

HAYDN PEARSON.

And for Your Bookshelf

Here is a totally different book. "The Wild Garden," by Margaret McKenny, published by Doubleday Doran, $1, is a delightful thing, encouraging a refreshing hobby among us gardeners. The first chapters are a guide to woodland walks. Noting the trees, the rocks, the way flowers and plants nestle among them, and identifying each, makes each walk a fresh experience. The rest of the book gives practical advice on reproducing these conditions in some special part of one's own garden.

We are very cautious about reviewing those books or mentioning those articles which deal with wild flower gardens. For we do not for a moment wish to encourage anyone to root up a plant from its native woodland home. There are a few sentences in this book which suggest that one get ferns and other plants from the wood, but they particularly and simultaneously bring out the importance of conservation. On the other hand, the reader is advised to get into touch with the Wild Flower Preservation Society or other conservation groups, or to buy only from nurseries which are meticulous about wild-flower conservation laws.

The chapters are especially valuable for their lists. "Plants of the Hemlock Woods," "Plants of the Dry Sandy Bank," "Plants of the Bog" and others. A chapter on "The Wild Garden by the Seaside" will be of interest to the many who have seashore homes and all too little book-advice concerning shore gardens. Propagation of the mayflower or trailing arbutus is a chapter that will cheer many who have been sad at the ruthless destruction of this bit of spring loveliness.

The book is full of real help, and deals rather fully, in a handbook style, with a subject of persistent interest to all lovers of nature. If you have a little brook on your place, a bosky copse of woodland however small, a possible dell, a bog, or even a dry sandy slope—and love the wildings—here is the little volume for you. MILLICENT TAYLOR.

Mountain Housewife

I set my tub to catch the silver rain
That drips and rushes from the cabin's eaves,
And blurs the far blue reaches of the plain,
And veils our birches, with their budded leaves.

My work is done; and while the rain drips down,
The long unbroken noonday hours are mine.
And I shall wash my best blue linen gown,
And dry it by the fire of blazing pine.

And I shall make my meal on buttered scone,
And new-laid eggs, and jam from off the shelf;
And read a book of verse, or sit alone
With folded hands, serene within myself.

I have this time to think of anything
That makes me love all beauty and its gain:
And so, untroubled, I can dream and sing,
And set my tub to catch the silver rain.

Margaret Ashmun

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Business and Industry

Senator Urges No Aid to Consumer Co-operatives Be Given

Commerce and Finance

Transamerica's Bank Assets To Be Distributed

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP) — Transamerica Corporation will divide part of its holdings of the $1,400,000,000 Bank of America among the corporation's stockholders, L. M. Giannini announced.

How many of the bank's 2,000,000 shares would be distributed had not been determined, Mr. Giannini said, nor had the terms or date been fixed. Neither was anything said about the reason for the portioning out of the corporation's assets.

Mr. Giannini, president of the bank, and chairman ofthe corporation's executive committee, said officers of both institutions "are discussing a plan" for the stock distribution.

He said A. P. Giannini, founder of both the bank and the corporation and chairman of the latter's directorate, and John M. Grant, Transamerica president, were preparing plans to submit to directors.

It was the second announcement of intention to hand out assets of the great "department store of finance" to holders of Transamerica stock. Recently the corporation paid a dividend in shares of Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, reducing its holdings in that financial house. It indicated further distribution of Bancamerica-Blair stock would be made later.

Comment from sources close to the corporation management centered around taxes, and indicated the distribution might be prompted by a tax-reduction motive. Transamerica paid $5,524,679 in taxes last year, compared with $3,479,094 in 1935.

It was pointed out the corporation pays an income tax on dividends it receives from Bank of America, is subject to an undistributed profits tax on income not paid to stockholders, and that stockholders are then subject to an income tax on dividends Transamerica pays them. Payment on dividends direct by Bank of America to stockholders would eliminate part of this tax load.

Transamerica Corporation has 23,181,568 shares outstanding. It owns 99.65 per cent of the 2,000,000 shares of Bank of America, which is the nation's fourth largest bank. The bank's deposits last Dec. 31 totaled $1,287,928,214.

The Bank of America represents slightly more than one-half Transamerica's assets, as shown on the books Dec. 31, 1936. The corporation carried the bank's stock at $103,928,254, and total assets at $205,209,082.

British Columbia Seeks a Perpetual Harvest of Lumber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is tackling the job of creating a perpetual timber crop in the big Douglas fir stands of the West Coast more energetically than ever, according to Ernest C. Manning, chief forester of the province.

In an address here Mr. Manning said the Government's new forest policy was not launched without cause. In the coast forest district there remained about 125,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber and 56,000,000,000 feet was accessible under present logging methods and marketing conditions. It was being cut at the rate of 2,500,000,000 feet a year. Of the total, 36,000,000,000 feet were fir and 16,000,000,000 feet of this was accessible, with the cut 1,500,000,000 feet a year.

"It is reasonable to suppose that a portion of our timber stands now considered inaccessible or unmerchantable may become marketable 20 years hence," he said. "Be that as it may, there is food for thought in working out our present roblem."

In a joint forest policy worked out with logging interests the government, he said was trying to do the following things; encourage natural regeneration; increase protection from forest fires; create markets for western hemlock and cedar, of which the coast has plenty; and re-examine the woods as cover for game, recreation and conservation of moisture.

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Retail Advertising Expands 79 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Newspapers carried 7.9 per cent more retail display advertising in the week ended March 27, than in the corresponding week of last year, according to a tabulation released today by Advertising Age.

Tabulations covering retail display advertising in all newspapers in 77 major cities, the basis for this statement, show a total of 22,957,730 lines for the week reported, against 21,259,745 lines for the comparable week in last year, a gain of 1,697,985 lines.

For the year to date, the gain was 18,689,259 lines, or 8.5 per cent.

Kiplinger States Boom Has Started; Depression Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—W. H. Kiplinger, noted Washington business advisor, warns: Don't let the coming boom take you for a ride.

"The boom has already started, but it will be more noticeable in 1938, 1939, and 1940," he states in May Cosmopolitan. "And there is probably inflation ahead—inflation of credit, easy money; it will encourage the boom. It means more business, more money circulating, more jobs, and higher pay. It's good news for the next few years, even if prices do rise.

"America is now probably halfway from the low level of 1932-33 to the high level expected a few years hence. 1937 will be a moderate improvement over 1936. Some time in 1938 a period of rapidly rising prosperity probably will get under way. But there is another depression ahead, sometime in the early forties—it will grow out of the lovely boom."

Kiplinger prophesies that this coming depression will be less of a catastrophic crash than that of the thirties. Government controls, he figures, ought to be able to minimize both boom and deflation.

Analyzing trends, he gives this general advice for the next few years:

Buy tangible, useful, needed things. Buy goods, for prices will rise. Even buy on the installment plan, perhaps, for your income will probably go up, your fortunes will improve. But be careful.

Borrow money if you need it and can use it wisely, but think of the recession of the early forties.

Lend as little money as you can, unless money-lending is your business.

Buy stocks—but even this general steer is dangerous unless you act with care.

Start new businesses and take some risks, but keep in mind the future forties.

Figure on stiffer business competition to get buyers' dollars. Advertise more, for your competitors will.

Chain-Store Taxes Seen Dropping Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The agitation for discriminatory chain store taxes has passed its peak although Georgia has been added recently to the list of states imposing such laws and similar bills are pending in other states, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Only in Pennsylvania, continues the report, is there any real prospect of an additional burden on chain stores. The California referendum of last November, in which the electorate rejected a chain store tax, has been held to indicate consumer reaction against such levies.

None of the major chains has more than 17 stores in Georgia, so that the tax is not important to earnings of such companies. More important is the situation in Pennsylvania, where one chain is heavily interested. A rather drastic law has been pased by the House, and is now before the Senate.

Most State Legislatures are in session this year, and new chain store taxes have been proposed in six other states, while increases in present rates are under consideration in six more. However, few, if any, of these bills are likely to pass, and legislative action is likely to have little effect this year, on chain store earnings in general.

Real Estate Bonds Show Advance in First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average price of real estate bond issues for the first three months of this year advanced 1.8 per cent, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Averages, on April 2, based upon 200 selected properties in New York, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other eastern cities. For the month of March, however, a decline of 2.2 per cent was indicated, the first such decline since April, 1936, when the average price fell 2.5 per cent.

Pittsburgh issues took the lead for the three months with a gain of 3.7 per cent, followed by Boston with a gain of 3.3 per cent, Philadelphia, 2.3 per cent, and New York, 0.9 per cent. Buffalo again held the averages down, with a decline of 10.9 per cent.

Apartment hotels made the largest gain in the three months period with a gain of 3.1 per cent, closely followed by theaters with a gain of 3 per cent. Transient hotels followed with a gain of 2.1 per cent, then office buildings with 1.5 per cent and housekeeping apartments with 0.7 per cent. For the month all these classifications showed declines, apartment hotels leading with 3.6 per cent, followed by hotels with 2.8 per cent, office buildings, 2.5 per cent, housekeeping apartments, 2.2 per cent, and theaters, 0.1 per cent.

Patman Says Good Corporate Profits Needed for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 9—For its own protection, the Roosevelt Administration will have to encourage profits and keep away from consumer co-operatives, according to Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, co-author of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The fair trade laws, based upon this act, are "taking the country, and by the end of the year, more than two thirds of the states will have enacted laws like the model California and Illinois statutes and the Miller-Tydings bill as enabling acts for such state laws will be enacted," he told the twentieth annual convention of the American Brush Manufacturers' Association, closing tonight in Hotel Traymore here.

Taxes Depend on Profits

Explaining his stand on co-operatives, Mr. Patman declared the Administration was dependent upon taxation of profits.

"It must collect heavy taxes in order to pay the enormous debts that are now being created," he continued. "Therefore the whole foundation of the present Administration is based upon encouraging the making of profits that can be taxed. Taxes cannot be collected from non-profit corporations.

"The sponsors of the Robinson-Patman Act and similar legislation will be almost 100 per cent in opposing any Government financial aid to co-operatives.

"My own feeling is that we should increase the prices to farmers and the wages to labor so that they have more buying power to purchase in the usual channels of trade, rather than helping them to save a little by buying from their own co-operatives."

Mr. Patman held that the Robinson-Patman Act had been "more helpful to independent business than any other law designed to protect the weak against the strong—more than the Sherman Act or Clayton Act.

Lauds Damage Clause

"It does not need any strengthening amendments, and our opponents can get a fight to the finish by proposing any," he said. "Some of them are trying to have Congress suspend the three-fold damage provision in return for an agreement for shorter hours and higher wages. We will fight any such proposal.

"The damage clause is the most feared of all the means of enforcement, of which the act has more than any other law on the statute books. A venturesome concern may be willing to take a chance with the courts and with the Federal Trade Commission, knowing the delay that can be obtained, but not with the damage clause. Damages accumulate all the time the test cases are in court or before the Commission, and suits for their collection may be filed at the end of the time.

"If we do not protect independent business, and if we allow large concerns to obtain ownership and control over retail distribution, our country soon will be faced with the problem of Socialism or Communism."

Kenneth Collins, vice president of Gimbel Brothers of New York, and other speakers reported that sales were increasing.

American Smelting's Profit Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Smelting & Refining Company reports net earnings in the first two months of this year at the rate of $8.37 a share annually on the old common stock, according to F. H. Brownell, chairman at the annual meeting.

Earnings in January, he said, were at the rate of $7.68 a common share annually and at $9.05 a share annually in February. Earnings in March were even better, he added, as it was a longer month.

"The large South African copper mines constitute no threat to American producers," Mr. Brownell continued. "Approximately 500,000 tons a year in production capacity is in South Africa and another 500,000 tons in Chile. While these producers have much lower labor costs than the United States mines, the lack of precious metal content practically balances the lower labor cost.

"On a basis of out-of-pocket expenses, there are about 500,000 tons of copper that could be produced annually in the United States for less than 5 cents a pound. On the same basis another 400,000 tons could be produced annually at less than 6 cents a pound.

"Total production capacity in the United States is roughly 1,000,000 tons annually, and on the basis of purely operating cost I do not think that there is any copper of this total which would cost above 8 cents a pound."

World production of silver this year would approach or better 200,000,000 ounces, Mr. Brownell estimated, compared with 150,000,000 ounces in 1936 and 250,000,000 in 1929.

International Nickel Buys Plant for Sodium Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORMISTON, Sask.—The International Nickel Company, large Ontario mining company, has purchased the Horseshoe Lake Mining Company plant at Ormiston for nearly $1,000,000 and will install new equipment for mining sodium.

Sodium is a necessity in the production of nickel and there is practically an inexhaustible supply of sodium here. It is expected the value of improvements planned will be about $500,000. The plant was sold by the Barium Reduction Corporation of Charleston, W. Va.

United Gas Improvement

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of United Gas Improvement System in the week ended April 3 totaled 89,848,862 kilowatt hours, a gain of 11.2 per cent over a year ago, the company announced.

Inherent Contradiction Seen In Roosevelt-Eccles Economics

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A contradiction in economic logic appears possible in the recent press remarks of the President and Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board.

The President intimated that some prices were too high, and also that the durable goods industries were expanding too rapidly. Mr. Eccles implied that credit expansion was justified until the country's full productive capacity was in use.

Of course, everybody in the Street hastened to answer the President's remarks about the durable goods industries, pointing out that they had not reached 1929 levels, that building construction still lagged substantially, and that it was possible to have prosperity (utilization of the country's full productive capacity) only when the durable goods industries were thriving.

On the other hand, many observers in the Street see precisely such a connection between the recent price advances and the expansion of the country's productive capacity, as may have been in the back of the President's mind.

Fear of Too Great Production

For example it is pointed out that the recent advances in the price of newsprint have spurred paper companies to heavy expansion programs. During 1937 a very large increase in the rayon-producing capacity of the country will come into existence. Heavy expenditures are being made in the steel industry and have been made right through the depression, although latest reports are that blast furnace operators do not intend to follow up the recent sharp increase in the price of pig iron by installation of new capacity.

Although there have been no conspicuous evidences recently of intent on the part of copper producers to expand capacity or open new mines, the Aluminum Corporation is to expand its capacity substantially. In the field of agricultural products substantial increases in planted area are anticipated for cotton, wheat, and probably for other important crops.

And throughout industry the development and installation of additional labor-saving machinery goes on apace, as usual.

Apparently the Washington fear is that (a) if prices keep on rising, the rise will stimulate (b) a still further accelerated expansion in capacity to take advantage of these higher prices, including new plant and further labor-saving and cost reducing machinery installations; which, temporarily, will (c) cause full-capacity operation of the "durable goods" or "capital goods" industries, as well as full-capacity operation of the "consumers' goods" industries; but which, after a time, can (d) result in "overcapacity" all round, followed by (e) falling prices, which will in turn cause (e) an abandonment of capital expansion programs, and (f) a consequent fall in employment and (h, i, j, etc.) the usual vicious circle of downward spiralling prices, wages, employment, etc.

Challenge of Rising Prices

That Washington fears this, as the Street believes it does, can only be explained by a lack of faith that the credit structure can be kept "based on" the full productive capacity of the country. It means that Washington has no confidence that, once a new productive capacity of the country has been achieved, consumers' demand, which is the business end of credit, can be held up to producers' supply.

There is considerable discussion in the Street today of what means are available to the Administration—or, in fact, to the community as a whole—to meet the consumers' challenge represented in rising prices.

One method, of course, is already indicated in the current trend in international trade controls. While the purpose of the present London conference on sugar appears to be to restrict and restrain, the broader tendency today seems to be in the other direction, toward the lowering of tariff restrictions, the encouragement of imports and the discouragement of exports.

England drops the tariff on pig iron. We contemplate an embargo on scrap steel. Argentina threatens an embargo on export wheat. France lets the franc down slightly rather than raise tariff walls further. We discuss abandonment of the 4-cent excise on copper imports. We even consider lowering our import price for gold—an upside-down method of encouraging commodity imports and discouraging exports.

Of course, Wall Street, traditionally hostile to farm restriction programs, suggests the politically improbable abandonment of crop and livestock reduction programs.

Faces Two Alternatives

Lastly, with bated breath, Wall Street speculators on government policy suggest that the Administration may try price limitation programs similar to those of the Guffey Act, the recently abandoned milk control of New York State, and the War Industries Board which was being set up 20 years ago.

All of these proposals, however, have the unfortunate disadvantage that they may either put an immediate brake on employment, or they may lead to such expansion ("overexpansion") of productive capacity that in the end they will lead to technological unemployment on a scale commonly referred to as hard times. Then the present shortage of skilled workmen, as well as of productive capacity to meet demand, will turn into a surplus, and the managed economy will prove as bankrupt of practical ideas on how to base the credit on the country's capacity to produce, as the business engineers were in 1930.

In short, the Administration faces two alternatives. Either it must abandon the ambitious idea of Mr. Eccles, to let credit expand to the full capacity of the country, and follow Mr. Roosevelt's depressing suggestion that restriction programs must be applied to the durable goods industries, or it let the durable goods industries continue to expand the productive capacity of the country, and then find some device for keeping steadily abreast of this new capacity. In short, either the financial capacity of the country must be adjusted to the productive capacity, or the productive capacity must, sooner or later, be throttled down to fit the financial capacity.

Financial Briefs

Three thousand and fourteen establishments engaged primarily in providing the general public with a warehousing service gave employment to a monthly average of 32,785 persons in 1935, William L. Austin, Director, Bureau of the Census, declared in an announcement of a publication of the Census of Business report, "Public Warehousing in 1935." These firms received $97,871,000 for their services in 1935 and paid out $37,715,000 in salaries during the year.

The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, in a booklet entitled "Three Investment Policies for Your Estate Funds," discusses the problem of selecting in advance an investment policy to govern effectively trust funds which may be administered a generation later. The three choices discussed, with their possible results, are (1) when there is no mention of investment procedure, or when the trustee is limited to "legals"; (2) when the grantor makes his own investment provisions, and (3) when the trustee is granted full investment discretion.

Otis & Co. have prepared an analysis of 16 leading fire insurance company shares.

The "electric eye" is now being used in the laboratories of the New York State Agriculture Department for the purpose of appraising maple sugar which is graded by color. By means of the photo-electric cell, exact colors of the maple product can be obtained. Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck has ordered "absolute accuracy" in the grading sets supplied by the department at actual cost to producers. The lightest color syrup, if it meets all other requirements, is graded as "fancy." Slightly darker is grade No. 1 and still darker, grade No. 2. In 1936 New York State produced 31 per cent of the entire maple output in the United States.

Apparent consumption of finished steel in the United States last year was about 2350 pounds per average family, a sharp increase over the 1935 consumption of 1700 pounds per family and the highest per-family consumption since 1929. In no foreign steel-making country did the apparent steel consumption per family come within 20 per cent of consumption in this country, according to an estimate by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The figure for 1936 for this country, however, was 12 per cent below the average annual consumption of 2675 pounds per family from 1925 through 1929, and was about 20 per cent below the 1929 peak consumption of 2950 pounds per family. Reflecting the steady advance of American standards of living, steel consumption per family has risen greatly since 1900, when only 1060 pounds of finished steel were consumed per average family.

Six major countries, Japan, Denmark, Chile, Great Britain, Norway and Germany, experienced greater industrial activity and had a greater industrial output in 1936 than in 1929, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Activity in Japan showed the greatest gain over 1929. The 1936 index of industrial production, on the basis of 100 for the average of 1929, was 151. Computed on the same basis, Denmark's production index reached 124.7 in 1936, Chile's 124.5, Great Britain's 114.1, Norway's 113.9, and Germany's 105.6. Production in Canada and the United States in 1936 fell short of the 1929 average by an almost identical percentage. Canada's industrial production index averaged 88.6 for the year, and that of the United States 88.2. While the United States average for the year was 11.8 per cent below the corresponding figure for 1929, the adjusted index of production for this country in December, 1936, was slightly above the 1929 monthly average.

Guilty Stock Salesmen Are Put on Probation

NEW YORK (AP)—Two stock salesmen who plead guilty in the $5,000,000 mail fraud case in which 11 others were convicted a fortnight ago were given suspended sentences by Federal Judge John C. Knox.

The pair, Max Silver and Herbert W. Schmidt, were placed on probation for five years.

The sentencing of Arnold C. Mason, former classmate of Wallace G. Garland, one-time "boy wizard of Wall Street" and allegedly one of the chief conspirators in the case, was deferred until April 22, as was that of Paul Moscou, another co-defendant.

The group was charged with defrauding the investing public of approximately $5,000,000 through sale of stock of the Public Service Holding Corporation, top company of a chain of subsidiaries organized by Mr. Garland.

Mr. Garland was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and terms ranging to 3½ years each were given the other eight defendants.

Vanadium Corp. of America

NEW YORK (AP)—The Vanadium Corporation of America has notified holders of its 10-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold debentures, due April 1, 1941, that on May 1 such debentures will be convertible into no-par common stock at the rate of 26⅔ shares of stock for each $1000 principal amount of debentures.

Excess Reserves Expand as Board Buys U. S. Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, reporting on its operations to maintain "orderly" conditions in the government bond market, disclosed it bought $29,000,000 of Federal securities during the week ended April 7.

Acquisitions through Federal Reserve banks comprised $25,000,000 of government bonds and $32,000,000 of treasury bills, offset in part by sales of treasury notes totaling $28,000,000.

The transactions brought aggregate reserve bank holdings of government securities to $2,459,000,000—$29,000,000 over the same week last year and the highest level since 1934.

The board's decision to buy in the open market came Sunday night after a study of the erratic course of government bond prices, which had tended downward for several weeks. Informed authorities said, the action was designed to iron out sharp fluctuations rather than to support the market.

Purchases bolstered the supply of idle cash in member banks which sold government securities, and this was reflected in a $45,000,000 increase in member bank reserve balances during the week to $6,684,000,000.

On April 7, excess reserves of member banks, which form the basis for credit expansion, were estimated by the board at $1,440,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 for the week.

Money in circulation increased $10,000,000 during the week ending April 7, to $6,387,000,000, or $481,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $35,000,000 in Reserve Bank credit and $18,000,000 in gold stock and a decrease of $36,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, offset in part by increases of $22,000,000 in Treasury cash, $11,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and $10,000,000 in money in circulation and a decrease of $3,000,000 in Treasury currency.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $361,000,000 on April 7, an increase of $18,000,000 for the week.

"Principal changes in holdings of bills and securities were increase of $25,000,000 in United States bonds and $32,000,000 in United States Treasury bills, and decreases of $28,000,000 in United States Treasury notes and $4,000,000 in discounted bills."

G. A. Ball's Donation Of Midamerica Corp. Running Into Snags

MUNCIE, Ind. (AP)—A Senate investigation and a law suit threatened complications today for George A. Ball's plan to donate to a religious, charitable and educational foundation his reputedly rich holdings of Midamerica Corporation common stock.

Midamerica Corporation is the top holding company of the former Van Sweringen rail and industrial empire.

There was only the bare announcement here by Miss Gertrude Barrett, Mr. Ball's secretary, of the transfer of the stock.

Mr. Ball, a 74-year-old millionaire fruit jar manufacturer who takes an active part in politics in addition to handling a multitude of business interests, was reported to be in New York. His secretary said any story as to the eventual use by the foundation of the stock would be only conjecture.

At Washington Chairman Wheeler (D), Montana, of the Senate Railway Finance Committee said he would begin an investigation of the transaction on the theory the Interstate Commerce Commission should have been consulted.

J. Paul Thompson of Cleveland, Ohio, receiver for the estate of the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, said he would sue to enforce an option given by Mr. Ball and his associate, G. A. Tomlinson of Cleveland, to enable the Van Sweringens to purchase control of Midamerica when they had cleared themselves of indebtedness.

Aluminum Co. Plans Large Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The Aluminum Company of America announces an expansion program involving $26,000,000. Plants and additions in various localities to make shapes and tubing will go forward at once. One of the new plants will be located at Lafayette, Ind.

Arthur V. Davis, chairman of the board, said he did not fear a runaway market for aluminum. He declared the company desired to maintain present prices throughout 1937.

Filene's Net $1.56 a Share Against 76c Year Earlier

Net profit of William Filene's Sons Company reported for fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1937, totaled $1,064,505 after all charges and taxes, including $7000 surtax on undistributed profits. Deducting preferred dividends of $284,792, the balance of $779,713 is equal to $1.56 a share on 500,000 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net of $671,968 in the previous fiscal year, equal to 76 cents a share on the same number of common shares after preferred dividends.

Consolidated balance sheet dated Jan. 31, 1937 shows current assets totaling $10,104,870, including $769,326 cash and $1,729,156 United States, state and municipal securities. Current liabilities were $1,316,740, leaving net working capital of $8,788,130, compared with $8,465,949 at Jan. 31, 1936.

William Filene's Sons Company is a subsidiary of Federated Department Stores.

Executive

Underwood

Percy S. Straus
President of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

Higher Prices Hit Recovery Movement, Says Credit Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A strong buying resistance and temporary check to the recovery movement during the later months of 1937 may result from the sharp upward trend in prices which is creating a "consumer consciousness," declared Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, before the New York Chapter of the National Institute of Credit.

"The essential thing regarding increased wages or any other added costs," Mr. Heimann said, "is to plan ways and means over a period of time to absorb these costs through better production methods and increased efficiency so as not to be forced constantly to increase unit prices with every increase in wages or other charges. This is one of the advantages of mass production which makes this possible.

"In the end the real employer of labor and the real purchaser of materials is the consumer. And when he feels values are not present he curtails his purchasing. When this happens to any considerable degree the effect is felt by retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and producers of raw material. In our modern economy the consumer must be reckoned with at all times. Neglect of the consumer's interests amounts to the same thing as neglect of business itself."

L. B. Wilson of the National Carbon Company was elected president of the institute at the annual business session to succeed Frank C. Howell of the Commercial Factors Corporation. G. F. Mallon of the Cone Export and Commission Company, Frank C. Calhoun of the Manufacturers Trust Company and R. E. McCormick of William Iselin & Co. were elected vice presidents. Other officers named were Herbert A. Hopke of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, secretary; John Schoenfeld of H. A. Caesar & Co., treasurer, and Miss Frances M. Grimwade, assistant secretary.

Bank Clearings Up 15 P. C. April 7 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities took an abrupt turn upward in the week ended April 7, the total reaching $6,659,751,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent over $5,782,402,000 in the same week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities showed a loss of 10.7 per cent from the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York city aggregated $4,295,513,000, an increase of 13.4 per cent over $3,787,387,000 last year. The total of $2,364,238,000 at outside centers was a gain of 18.5 per cent over the 1936 comparative.

Representative of the improvement over transactions a year ago were increases of more than 25 per cent at such cities as Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, Kansas City and Seattle.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $363,700,000, a gain of 19.6 per cent over $304,200,000 last year.

Seversky Aircraft Shows $70,843 Net Loss for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seversky Aircraft Corporation, Farmingdale, N. Y., in its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1936, shows a net loss of $70,843. The company's balance sheet at the close of the year showed total current assets, including $363,407 cash, of $817,912 and total current liabilities of $302,716.

In 1936 the company entered the ranks of aircraft companies publicly owned and marketed an issue of 200,000 shares, its stock being listed on the New York Curb Exchange. In 1937 options covering an additional 60,000 shares of its stock have been exercised.

Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, president of the company, announced that the company's total bid of $4,000,000 on 250 army pursuit airplanes was the low bid in the competitive bidding which opened April 1 at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The company at present is engaged in fulfilling a contract for 85 pursuit airplanes of similar type for the Army Air Corps at a total price of $1,700,000.

Gulf States Sale Approved

WILMINGTON, Del.—At the special meeting of stockholders of Gulf States Steel Company held here April 6, the proposed sale of all the company's assets to Republic Steel Corporation was authorized by the vote of 246,660 shares, or over 83 per cent of the outstanding stock. No shares were voted in opposition.

R. H. Macy Year's Profit $4,604,908 Or $3.06 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. H. Macy & Company, Inc., reports a net profit of $4,604,908 for the year ended Jan. 30, 1937, and compares with $2,753,901 in the preceding 12 months, according to the annual report given out by Percy S. Straus, president.

The net is equal to $3.06 a share on the 1,509,556 shares of common stock, less 5721 shares held in the treasury and compares with $1.83 a share in the preceding year on 1,501,735 shares outstanding Feb. 1, 1936.

Sales totaled $130,441,331, compared with $117,841,155 in the previous twelve months. Of the $130,441,311, Macy's contributed $87,239,606; Bamberger's $30,752,022, and Lasalle & Koch and Davison-Paxon combined, $12,449,681. In the year before Macy's sales aggregated $78,759,626; Bamberger's $28,032,104, and those of Davison-Paxon and Lasalle & Koch together, $11,049,425.

Working Capital

As of Jan. 30, 1937, the consolidated balance sheet shows current assets of $28,801,697, including cash of $4,998,107, while current liabilities were $8,965,133. On Feb. 1, 1936, current assets of $25,540,965 included cash of $5,082,030, and current liabilities were $6,380,682. Inventories, at cost or market, whichever lower, amounted to $17,263,513, against $14,582,211 a year earlier.

During the year all the outstanding shares of the 6½ per cent preferred stock of L. Bamberger & Co., and the 7 per cent preferred stock of Lasalle & Koch were redeemed in accordance with the plan announced in the report a year ago. In addition, the mortgage indebtedness of Lasalle & Koch was reduced by $288,000. There are now no outstanding preferred stocks of any of the stores and the parent corporation owns all the common stocks of the affiliated stores, the report discloses.

Dividend Payments

An extra payment of 75 cents was made on January 25 last year in addition to the usual dividends at the annual rate of $2 a share. These dividends were less than the full earnings of the company.

"We were able to pay less than our net profit without incurring large taxes on undistributed earnings," Mr. Straus explained, "due to the fact that the distribution on redemption of the Bamberger preferred stock had the tax effect of distributing earnings."

Macy's selling floors continue to show physical improvement. During the year modernization was started on the second, third and fifth floors and is being studied or is under way in other stores.

Repayments to RFC Reach 71 Per Cent Of Total Lendings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Out of total disbursements by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, reaching $6,434,588,331 for activities of the corporation other than advances to other federal agencies and for relief, since its establishment in February, 1932, through March, 1937, a total of $4,537,252,003, or approximately 71 per cent, has been repaid.

Aids to other Federal agencies and for relief brought the total of all advances to $9,142,774,098, of which but $34,073,549 was disbursed in March, showing the present restricted activities of the corporation.

Banks and trust companies returned by the end of March 91 per cent of the total of $1,967,143,130, leaving but $178,315,869 outstanding, and led all other classes of borrowers in repayments. The banks are rapidly liquidating their loans, repaying $8,200,686 in March and receiving in that month but $1,986,985, representing chiefly loans to closed banks to expedite the payment of dividends to depositors.

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INC.
An Investment Company
Prospectus or name of local dealers upon request
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day 1,920,330
1937 vol. to date 171,099,086
1936 vol. to date 194,376,313

Stocks Recover On President's Gold Statement

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Financial markets today found stimulation in a White House denial the Government contemplated any change in the present gold price.

Following early selling that cut down leading stocks fractions to 3 points, the list suddenly about-faced. Although gains predominated near the final hour, there was an assortment on the downside.

Commodities and bonds stiffened and the French franc, which suffered its sharpest break since it was revalued last September, halved its decline.

Transfers were around 1,900,000 shares.

Behind plus signs the greater part of the session for as much as a point or more, were Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Deere, International Harvester, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Seaboard, Loew's, Homestake Mining, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Warner Bros.

Inclined to hold back at times were American Telephone, Western Union, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Can, Phillips Petroleum, Boeing, Consolidated Edison and Electric Power & Light. Some of these did much better in late dealings.

Announcement of a contra-seasonal drop in last week's freight loadings failed to unsettle the rails particularly. The decline was principally in coal shipments.

Bonds moved over diverse paths today. Support became firmer in parts of the list following a denial by President Roosevelt the Treasury had any intention of altering the gold price in connection with the Government's plan for dealing with the rise in commodity prices.

Unevenness prevailed in both the U. S. Government and corporate divisions. The federals made some early gains ranging from two thirty-seconds to six thirty-seconds of a point, and registered an equal number of losses of about the same scope.

Losses ranged from 1 to around 2 points in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Walworth 4s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and International Hydro Electric 6s. Many more were down fractions.

Foreigns held to a narrow range. Some of the Italian issues were soft.

French Permits Franc to Decline

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—The French franc fell widely against the dollar in early foreign exchange dealings today and stocks and commodities declined as traders sought to clarify the French situation.

The franc was quoted at 4.48 cents, .07¾ of a cent below last night's close. The break followed a sharp downward movement in Paris, where the dollar closed at the equivalent of 4.464 cents to the franc compared with 4.593 cents yesterday.

The explanation offered in Paris that the control commission had permitted the sag in an effort to attract tourists was noted with interest by bankers here. They said, however, indicatfons were the persistent reports the United States would lower the price at which it buys gold were still a factor in the weakness of foreign currencies.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—The stock market was quiet and liquidation continued, especially in the mining group. Selling orders predominated in other sections of the list and prices were generally lower.

PARIS—Trading was confused in the Bourse today over the monetary uncertainty and the sharp break in the French franc. Rentes closed with net gains of 35 to 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL—Wheat futures rallied sharply from early weakness and closed steady ½d higher to ⅜d lower. There was liquidation in near by positions and a demand for cash grain in the early trading. Cotton declined under scattered speculative realizing and local selling, closing 7 to 9 points lower. Traders were cautious owing to the easiness in the French franc.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.90⅛	$4.89¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.90⅛	4.89½	8.2397
France—franc	.0460	.0448	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2272	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5455	§
Sweden—krona	.2527	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2462	.2457	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2187	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—crown	.0349	.0360	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3035	.3040	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2600
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5550	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2858	.2856	.8440
India—rupee	.3706	.3696	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5490	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3030	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2930	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5756	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00 12/32	1.00 12/32	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China — cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free mark. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on April 7: Receipts, $125,349,009.40; expenditures, $82,351,126.11; balance, $1,844,211,194.19; customs receipts for the month, $11,254,921.28. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,850,044,338.62; expenditures, $5,729,694,421.79, including $2,190,757,441.60 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,879,650,083.17; gross debt, $34,827,829,563.06, an increase of $46,364,554 03 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,592,468,848.93, including $361,223,446.90 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	49½	49½	49½	— ½
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	7	75¼	74	75¼	+ ⅞
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	48	18⅜	18	18½	— ½
28⅛	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
36	31⅛	Addressog (1)	6	31	31	31	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Advance Rumely	1	3	3	3	
80¼	69	Air Reduc (1a)	15	70½	68½	70½	+1½
5¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	13⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
58¼	43	Allegh pf xw	2	50½	50	50	Apr 7
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	5	50¾	49¼	50¾	+1
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	50	50	50	
52⅛	41½	Allegh pr pf	14	40	39¼	39½	Apr 8
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	8	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	13	240	233	239	+5¼
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	10	26	25⅞	26	
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	44	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	8	81	81	81	Apr 8
38½	63½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	30	67	64½	66¾	+1¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	32	32	32	Apr 8
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	42	42	42	Apr 7
114⅞	99½	Amerada (2)	6	102	98¼	102	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	4	92	90	90	Apr 7
41⅜	27½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	9	27½	27	27¼	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	59¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
12⅛	105	Am Can (4a)	28	105	101¾	104¾	—1¼
174	153	Am Can pf (7)	1	152	153	153	Apr 8
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	9	61	59¾	59¾	—1
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	97¾	97	97¾	+1¾
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	18	83½	81	83½	+ ½
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	124	124	124	+ ⅞
105⅛	89⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	102	101	101	+1⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
30¾	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	17	28⅞	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	3	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	23	10¾	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
11	13	Am Europ	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Apr 5
13¾	9⅛	Am & For Pow	29	10¼	9⅝	10	— ⅛
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	48½	48	48	—1
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	9	57¼	56	57¼	+ ¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	27½	26½	27½	+ ½
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	34	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	48⅛	47¼	48⅛	+ ¾
52⅜	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
4¾	2⅜	Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¼	24	24⅛	Apr 8
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	19	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	51½	48	51½	—2½
125	113	Am Loco pf	3	114¾	113½	114¼	+1¼
29⅛	22⅜	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	6	24	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	15	58¾	56½	57½	— ½
129½	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)		120½	120½	120½	Apr 8
16½	11¼	Am Pow & Lt	61	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
87⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	67¾	67¼	67¾	Apr 8
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	58	57	57¼	+ ¼
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	57	24⅛	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	80	38⅝	37⅛	38	— ¼
36	31	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	31¼	30½	30½	— ½
29	23⅛	Am Seating	10	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	89	91¾	88¼	90½	
154	141	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141	139	139	—2
10⅛	10	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	59½	59	59½	— ½
73¾	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	18	59⅞	58	59	+ ½
26½	0¼	Am Stores (2)	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
567⅛	475⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	50	50	50	
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	Apr 8
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	169⅜	167½	169⅛	+ ⅛
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	4	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅜
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	15	83¼	82½	83	+ ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	135	135	Apr 3
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	17	15½	14¾	15½	+ ¼
29½	11	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	72	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	8	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	68	66¾	66	— ½
1¾	½	Am Wtr F	159	⅜	½	½	
9¾	4	Am Wtr P pf	31	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	70	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	6	61¾	(13⅜	61¾	— ¾
69½	52⅝	Anaconda (4a)	330	57⅞	55⅜	56¾	—1⅛
79	83	Anacon W & C (½g)	4	80¼	80	80	—3½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	10	20½	20¼	20½	Apr 8
37½	29	Andes Cop	1	29	29	29	Apr 8
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	9	42¾	41¾	41⅝	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	107¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 7
13¾		Arm Ill (.15g)	75	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
89⅝	81¾	Arm Ill pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Apr 6
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr 8
70½	59⅛	Armstrong Crk (1⅝g)	15	63	61⅞	63	+1
16¼	12⅞	Arnold Const (⅝g)	15	14	13⅝	13¾	Apr 8
17⅜	12⅞	Artloom	10	13	13	13	+ ⅜
24⅞	18½	Asso Dry Gds	10	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	Apr 5
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Apr 7
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	28	78¾	76½	79¼	+2
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)		100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	19	47½	46⅜	47	—1
29	24	Atl G&W I (2)	10	23½	23½	23½	— ½
44	35	Atl G &WI pf	1	35	35	35	Apr 7
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	19	33	32¼	32¾	— ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	*1	112	112	112	Apr 2
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	36	17½	17½	17¾	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	76	76	76	—1
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	11	31⅜	29½	29½	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	3	7¾	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	51	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	20	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
9½	7	Baldwin Loc asd	25	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	103¼	101½	101½	—8½
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	101½	101½	101½	—1½
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	252	35⅞	34¾	35	— ⅜
473¼	33⅜	Balt & O pf	12	41½	39	41	—1
45	41	Bang & Air (2½)	4	42	41	41	Apr 7
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	30	38¾	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	27½	27	27	Apr 7
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	62	31¾	30	31	
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (1.80g)	1	17	17	17	
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	102⅛	102⅜	103⅛	Apr 8
112	101	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr 8
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ¼
30½	23⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	15	24⅜	24	24	
23¾	20	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	11	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
62¾	46	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
105½	73	Beth Stl	177	93	83½	90⅜	— ⅞
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	123	123	123	+1
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	6	53½	52	53½	+1½
38	30	Blk &Decker (½g)	3	30¼	30	30	
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	29	26¾	25¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	25	39¾	37¾	39¼	+ ⅜
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	14	43¼	42¾	42¾	+ ½
28	26	Borden (1.60)	24	26⅛	26	26	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	18	78	77	77	—1
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
23¼	16¾	Bdgeport Brass (.60)	19	18⅛	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	24	47⅜	46	46 ⅞	+ ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	48	46¼	46	+2¾
47	41¼	Bklyn & Qu T	13	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	27	27	27	— ½
38½	25¼	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	40½	40	40	
102¼	68⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52⅜	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	9	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46¼	46	46	
24½	10¼	Brunswick Bal	9	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	24	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ¾
14⅜	0¼	Budd Mfg	45	10¾	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	10	10	10	Apr 8
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	6	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	6	38½	38¼	38½	
65¼	50⅜	Bulova Watch (4a)	17	51⅞	01⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	31	30½	30⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	Bush Term	9	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅞
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16	15⅝	15⅞	
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	32	31½	32	
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	8	6½	6¼	6¼	
33¾	26	Byers Co	11	27⅛	25¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	8	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜

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48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	20	43	42	42	+2
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)		50⅜	50½	50½	Apr 5
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	57	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	14½	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	38	15⅜	14¼	15	+ ⅛
37⅜	29⅞	Campbell Wy (1)	7	30¾	29½	30¾	+ ⅞
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	38	32⅜	31½	32	+ ¼
17½	14	Canad Pac	61	14⅜	14	14⅜	
61⅜	50½	Cann Mills (½g)	1	50	50	50	— ½
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16	16	13	
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	4	150	148	150	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	90	88½	88⅞	—1
74	33⅞	Celanese (⅜g)	74	33⅞	32½	33½	
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf. (7)	1	111	111	111	Apr 7
48¼	36⅛	Celotex	5	42	40¾	42	+1¼
39½	33¼	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	34	34	34	
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	25	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	2	32	31½	32	+ ⅞
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17½	17½	17½	
14½	10½	Cent Rib M (1.10g)	1	12	12	12	Apr 7
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	76	73	74¼	+ ¾
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	9	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	35½	Chmp Pap & F (½g)	8	54	52¾	54	+ ⅛
48	38	Checker Cab		38	38	38	Apr 8
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	49	60½	59⅜	60	
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	92	91¼	92	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
4¾	3¾	Chi & E Il	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf		15½	15½	15½	Apr 6
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	6	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28	28	28	
3⅜	2	Chi M St P & P	4	3	2⅛	2¾	
7½	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	30	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
53	39⅞	Chi Pneu T (2g)	5	40½	40	40	
102¼	68⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Apr 6
52⅜	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	9	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46¼	46	46	
24½	10¼	Brunswick Bal	9	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	24	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ¾
14⅜	0¼	Budd Mfg	45	10¾	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	10	10	10	Apr 8
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	6	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	6	38½	38¼	38½	
65¼	50⅜	Bulova Watch (4a)	17	51⅞	01⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
35⅜	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	31	30½	30⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	Bush Term	9	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅞
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16	15⅝	15⅞	
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	32	31½	32	
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	8	6½	6¼	6¼	
33¾	26	Byers Co	11	27⅛	25¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	8	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜

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48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	20	43	42	42	+2
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)		50⅜	50½	50½	Apr 5
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	57	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	14½	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	38	15⅜	14¼	15	+ ⅛
37⅜	29⅞	Campbell Wy (1)	7	30¾	29½	30¾	+ ⅞
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	38	32⅜	31½	32	+ ¼
17½	14	Canad Pac	61	14⅜	14	14⅜	
61⅜	50½	Cann Mills (½g)	1	50	50	50	— ½
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16	16	13	
8⅞	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	4	150	148	150	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	90	88½	88⅞	—1
74	33⅞	Celanese (⅜g)	74	33⅞	32½	33½	
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf. (7)	1	111	111	111	Apr 7
48¼	36⅛	Celotex	5	42	40¾	42	+1¼
39½	33¼	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	34	34	34	
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	25	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	2	32	31½	32	+ ⅞
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17½	17½	17½	
14½	10½	Cent Rib M (1.10g)	1	12	12	12	Apr 7
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	76	73	74¼	+ ¾
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	9	17¾	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	35½	Chmp Pap & F (½g)	8	54	52¾	54	+ ⅛
48	38	Checker Cab		38	38	38	Apr 8
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	49	60½	59⅜	60	
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	92	91¼	92	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
4¾	3¾	Chi & E Il	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf		15½	15½	15½	Apr 6
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18¼	13½	Chi Gt W pf	6	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28	28	28	
3⅜	2	Chi M St P & P	4	3	2⅛	2¾	
7½	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	30	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
53	39⅞	Ch

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• U. S. Bonds Holding Steady—Curb List Holding Faily Even •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 3¼s '43-45	104.16	104.13	104.13
24 0s '44-54	109.19	109.12	109.19
16 3¾s '43-47	108	104.28	105
1 3¾s '41-43 Mch	105	105	105
27 3¼s '41	104.30	104.28	104.28
2 3¼s '44-46	104.12	104.12	104.12
57 3¼s '46-49	103.7	103.1	103.4
27 3¼s '49-52	103.8	103.5	103.5
22 3s '46-48	102.16	102.13	102.14
8 3¾s '51-55	101.28	101.24	101.28
7 3s '51-55 reg	101.23	101.23	101.23
74 2¾s '55-60	100	99.22	99.26
6 2¾s '55-60 reg	99.23	99.17	99.23
40 2¾s '45-47	101.2	100.29	101
40 2¾s '45-51	99.26	99.26	99.26
71 2¾s'51-54	99.6	99.3	99.4
42 2¾s '56-59	98.28	98.24	98.24
227 2½s '49-53	96.22	96.18	96.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 2¾s '42-47	99.24	99.24	99.24
5 3s '47	101.12	101.2	101.2
13 3s '49	100.19	100.13	100.16
2 3¼s '64	101.20	101.20	101.20

Home Owners' Loan

71 3s A'52	100.6	100.2	100.5
1 3s A'52 reg	100.1	100.1	100.1
13 2¾s'49	99.6	98.30	99.2
57 2¼s '42-44	98.27	98.25	98.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s'48	101	101	101
3 Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	114½	114½	114½
31 Allegheny 5s'44	96¾	96	96
20 Alleghany 5s'49	89½	89¼	89½
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
15 Allied Strs 4½s'51	98½	97½	97½
59 Am & For P 5s 2030	78	77⅞	78
7 Am Ice 5s'53	93½	93	93½
55 AmIGCohm 5½s'49	106⅝	105¾	106⅜
13 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	112¾	112¾
49 Am T&T 3¾s'66	97	96⅜	96¾
16 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	106	105¼	105¼
54 Am T&T 3¼s'61	97⅜	96¾	97⅛
27 Am T&T cv 5s'65	151	151	151
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	73⅞	73⅞	73¾
1 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	73	73	73
21 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105	104½	104½
15 Ang Or Nitra deb '67	38¾	38¾	38¾
3 Arm Del 5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
16 Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	96	96
3 Armf¼s'39 102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32	
4 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
9 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109½	109¼	109¼
12 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100¼	100	100⅛
3 ACL cit 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 A Refin's'37 100 25-32	100 25-32	100 25-32	
12 B&O 5½s '95	98¾	97¾	97¾
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	111	111	111
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	87¼	86½	86½
17 B & O 5s '96 P	86	85¼	85¾
23 B&O 5s 2000 D	85½	85	85¾
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	77¼	77	77⅛
27 B&O 4s '48	106½	106	106
10 B&O4s PLE&WV '41	103	103	103
4 B&O 5s S W '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Beech Creek 3¾s'51	102½	102½	102½
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	115¼	115¼
37 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	101¾	101	101¾
21 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	93¾	92¾	92¾
25 Boston&Me 5s '67	83½	82¾	83⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
9 Bos&NY AirL 5s '55	27½	27	27½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	97	96	96
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	101½	101	101
80 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107¾	106⅜	106⅝
3 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	103½	103½	103½
5 Buf R&P 1¾s '57	84½	84½	84½
3 Bush Term 4s '52	85½	85	85
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
5 Can Sou 5s '62	115	115	115
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '54	115	115	115
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	110½	110½	110½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	110½	110	110¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
15 Can Pac 5s'54	107¼	107	107¼
22 Can Pac 4½s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Can Pac 4½s'60	100¼	100	100
29 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅜	93	93⅜
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20½	19¾	20
17 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19⅝	19⅝	19½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	30	30	30
10 Cen Ill Ed'G 5s '51	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	97¾	97½	97¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4½ '49	107½	107½	107½
10 Cen R R N J 5s '87	70	68	70
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	86½	86½	86½
5 Champ'n P&F 4¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
28 Ches Corp 5s '47	135¾	134¾	135¾
15 Ches Corp 5s '49	119½	119	118½
13 C & O 3½s '96 D	95½	95	95
3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	107	107
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95¾	95¾	95¾
20 Chi&Alton 3s '49	53¾	53¾	52¾
2 C B & Q rfg '71 A	114	114	114
2 C B & Q gen 4s '58	107½	107½	107½
1 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
63 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	37¾	36½	37¾
11 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	37	36½	37
1 Chic Gt Wn 4s '59	45¼	44¾	45
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	19¾	20	20
1 C M & S P gen 4s '89	56½	56½	56½
150 C M S P & Pac 5s '75	29¾	28¾	29¾
102 CMSP&P2a 5s 2000	10¼	10	10
15 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	46	46	46
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s '87	46	46	46
70 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	20	19½	20
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	29¾	29	29
11 Chi & NW4½s2037C	29½	28¾	29½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	70½	70½	70½
5 C R I & P 4½s '52A	19	19	19
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13	12¾	13
5 C R I & P 4s .88	36¼	35½	36¼
45 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	21½	21¼	21½
9 CStL&NOMem 4s .51	91	91	91
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	105½	105½	105½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	104	104
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
16 Ch & W Ind 4¾s '62	100	99¾	100
25 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101½	100⅞	101½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	86½	86½	86½
8 CCC & StL 5s '63D	103½	103	103
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92¾	92	92
16 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	93½	93½	93½
26 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106⅝	106½	106½
40 2¾s '45-47	101.2	100.29	101
40 2¾s '45-51	99.26	99.26	99.26
42 2¾s '56-59	99.6	99.3	99.4
227 2½s '49-53	96.22	96.18	96.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 2¾s '42-47	99.24	99.24	99.24
5 3s '47	101.12	101.2	101.2
13 3s '49	100.19	100.13	100.16
2 3¼s '64	101.20	101.20	101.20

Home Owners' Loan

71 3s A'52	100.6	100.2	100.5
1 3s A'52 reg	100.1	100.1	100.1
13 2¾s'49	99.6	98.30	99.2
57 2¼s '42-44	98.27	98.25	98.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s'48	101	101	101
3 Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	114½	114½	114½
31 Allegheny 5s'44	96¾	96	96
20 Alleghany 5s'49	89½	89¼	89½
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
15 Allied Strs 4½s'51	98½	97½	97½
59 Am & For P 5s 2030	78	77⅞	78
7 Am Ice 5s'53	93½	93	93½
55 AmIGCohm 5½s'49	106⅝	105¾	106⅜
13 Am T&T 5½s'43	113	112¾	112¾
49 Am T&T 3¾s'66	97	96⅜	96¾
16 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	106	105¼	105¼
54 Am T&T 3¼s'61	97⅜	96¾	97⅛
27 Am T&T cv 5s'65	151	151	151
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	73½	73½	73¼
1 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	73	73	73
21 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105	104½	104½
15 Ang Or Nitra deb '67	38¾	38¾	38¾
3 Arm Del 5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
16 Arm Del 4s '55	96¼	96	96
3 Armf¼s'39 102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32	
4 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103½	103½
9 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109½	109¼	109¼
12 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100¼	100	100⅛
3 ACL cit 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 A Refin's'37 100 25-32	100 25-32	100 25-32	
12 B&O 5½s '95	98¾	97¾	97¾
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	111	111	111
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	87¼	86½	86½
17 B & O 5s '96 P	86	85¼	85¾
23 B&O 5s 2000 D	85½	85	85¾
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	77¼	77	77⅛
27 B&O 4s '48	106½	106	106
10 B&O4s PLE&WV '41	103	103	103
4 B&O 5s S W '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Beech Creek 3¾s'51	102½	102½	102½
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	115¼	115¼
37 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	101¾	101	101¾
21 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	93¾	92¾	92¾
25 Boston&Me 5s '67	83½	82¾	83⅜
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
9 Bos&NY AirL 5s '55	27½	27	27½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	97	96	96
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	101½	101	101
80 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	107¾	106⅜	106⅝
3 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	103½	103½	103½
5 Buf R&P 1¾s '57	84½	84½	84½
3 Bush Term 4s '52	85½	85	85
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Cal Pack 5s '40	103½	103½	103½
5 Can Sou 5s '62	115	115	115
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '54	115	115	115
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	110½	110½	110½
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	110½	110	110¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
15 Can Pac 5s'54	107¼	107	107¼
22 Can Pac 4½s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Can Pac 4½s'60	100¼	100	100
29 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅜	93	93⅜
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20½	19¾	20
17 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19⅝	19⅝	19½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	30	30	30
10 Cen Ill Ed'G 5s '51	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	97¾	97½	97¾
10 Cen Pac 1st 4½ '49	107½	107½	107½
10 Cen R R N J 5s '87	70	68	70
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	86½	86½	86½
5 Champ'n P&F 4¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
28 Ches Corp 5s '47	135¾	134¾	135¾
15 Ches Corp 5s '49	119½	119	118½
13 C & O 3½s '96 D	95½	95	95
3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107	107	107
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95¾	95¾	95¾
20 Chi&Alton 3s '49	53¾	53¾	52¾
2 C B & Q rfg '71 A	114	114	114
2 C B & Q gen 4s '58	107½	107½	107½
1 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	110	110	110
63 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	37¾	36½	37¾
11 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	37	36½	37
1 Chic Gt Wn 4s '59	45¼	44¾	45
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	19¾	20	20
1 C M & S P gen 4s '89	56½	56½	56½
150 C M S P & Pac 5s '75	29¾	28¾	29¾
102 CMSP&P2a 5s 2000	10¼	10	10
15 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	46	46	46
1 Chi&NW gm 4½s '87	46	46	46
70 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	20	19½	20

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	29¾	29	29
11 Chi & NW4½s2037C	29½	28¾	29½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	70½	70½	70½
5 C R I & P 4½s '52A	19	19	19
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13	12¾	13
5 C R I & P 4s .88	36¼	35½	36¼
45 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	21½	21¼	21½
9 CStL&NOMem 4s .51	91	91	91
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	105½	105½	105½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	104	104
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
16 Ch & W Ind 4¾s '62	100	99¾	100
25 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101½	100⅞	101½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	86½	86½	86½
8 CCC & StL 5s '63D	103½	103	103
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	92¾	92	92
16 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	93½	93½	93½
26 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106⅝	106½	106½
19 Clev UnTerm 5s '73	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	100¼	100	100¼
10 Col F & I 5s '70	85¾	84	84
6 Col & Co 4½s '80	68	68	68
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102½	102½	102½
29 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅝	102¼	102¼
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99¾	100
27 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	103¾	103¼	103¾
26 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	94½	94	94¼
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	100	100	100
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	101	101	101
9 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68	67¾	68
17 Con Edis 3¼s '48	103¾	103	103
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
23 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅞	106½	106½
32 Con Oil 3½s '51	102½	102	102½
27 Consum Pow 3½s '66	106	106	106
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	101¾	101⅝	101⅞
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	97¼	97	97
4 Container 5s '43	102	101¾	101¾
4 Crane Co 3½s'51	97½	97⅜	97⅜
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
2 Crown Will 4s '51	104	104	104
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	54½	53½	53½
1 Cuba RR 76s '36	64	64	64
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	55½	55½	55½
1 Cuba RR 6s '36	55	55	55
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	102	102	102
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	106	106	106
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	60	60	60
16 Lac Gas 5s '39	95	93¾	95
5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	42¾	42¾	42¾
25 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43	42¾	43
3 Leh Val Coal 5s'54	67	67	67
2 Leh Val!Coal 5s '64	65	65	65

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68	68	68
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	60¾	60½	60¾
3 Leh ValHTerm5s'54	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Lowes 3½s'46	97½	97½	97½
5 Lorillard Co 7s'44	127¼	127¼	127¼
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	91¾	91½	91½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
10 Louis & N 4s '40	106	106	106
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98½	98½	98½
16 Louis & N 3½s 2003	91¾	91	91
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81	81	81
2 Manat Sug 7½s '42	70	70	70
6 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	70	70	70
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	47	47	47
2 Marion St Shov 6s '47	97	97	97
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 McKes & Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103½	103¾
8 Met Ed 4½s'68	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 MilEIRy&L 5s 61B	102¾	102¾	102¾
19 MilElRy&L 5s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	38½	38½	38½
5 M & St L cn 5s 34 ct	18	18	18
1 M & StL 4s 49	6	6	6
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
9 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	30	30	30
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	80	79¾	79¾
36 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	38	38	38
4 Mo Pac 5s 80B	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Mob & Oh 5s 38	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	90¼	90¼	90¼
19 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	92¾	92	92
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	98	98	98
1 Mor & Essex 1st 4½s 55	88¾	88⅞	88⅞
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	86½	86	86
38 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	103	102¼	102¼
3 Nat Distr Pr 4½s 49	103¾	103½	103½
13 Natl Steel 4s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 NewYork Dock '60	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Newpt&CinBg 4½s'45	110	110	110
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	96	96	96
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	56½	56¼	56¼
283 NYC cv 6s '44	120¼	114½	119½
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	89¼	89¼	89¼
22 NYC 4½s2013 A	87¼	86¾	87¼
7 NYC cn 4s '98	96	95¾	95¾
514 NYC 3¼s '52 wi	108½	107⅝	107⅞
20 N Y C 3¾s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
36 N Y C & H R 4½s 2013	87½	86½	87½
6 N Y C & H R 3½s '97	95½	95	95
1 N Y C La Sh 3½s'98	90	89	89
2 N Y C Mi Cen 3½s'98	90¾	90¾	90¾
29 N Y Chi & St L 6s '38	100	99¾	100
7 N Y Ch & StL5½s'74A	98¼	99½	97½
34 N Y Ch & St L 4½s '78	96½	96½	96½
4 N Y Ch & St L 4s '78	100	100	100
1 N Y Ch & St L 4s '37	101½	101½	101½
2 N Y Dock Co 5s '38	58¾	58½	58¾
10 N Y Edis 3¼s '65	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 N Y G El H & Pa 3s '70	117¼	117	117
1 N Y Gas&E W 4s '73 A	99	99	99
21 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	47	46½	46½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	45	45	45
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	40¾	40¼	40¼
4 NYNH&H 3½s '56	39	38¾	38¾
9 NY O & W rfg 4s .92	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 NY Ry inc 6s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 NY Steam 5s '56	107	106⅞	107
1 NY Steam 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅞	106¼	106¼
1 NY Trap Ex 5s '46 st	90	90	90
5 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	17	16½	16½
16 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	100	100	100
15 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	24½	23	24½
25 ..orf Sou 5s '61A	26½	25	26½
3 Norf & W 4s '96	111	111	111
1 Nor Am Co 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102	102	102
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	101	101	101
11 Nor Pac 6s '2047	110⅞	110½	110⅞
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	102½	103
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73	73½
1 Nor Pac 3s '60 st	87	87	87
5 Nor Sou 5s '61 ct	24½	24	24
17 Nor Sh Ry 3½s '71	117	117	117
11 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	104¼	104	104¼
7 Pac Gas & El 3¾s'66	95¾	94¾	94¾
17 Pac G & E 3¼s'61	100¼	100	100¼
12 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
17 Pac T&T 3¼s, '66 C	99	98¾	98¾
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Para Pict 5½s '55	100	100	100
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	73	72¾	72¾
14 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
26 Pen P&Lt 4½s '61	105¾	105	105
8 Pen Co 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
9 Pen RR gen 5s '68	114⅝	114½	114½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116	116	116
28 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107¾	107¾
24 PenRR gen4¼s'81	103¾	103½	103½
11 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	104½	104¼	104¼
21 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99¼	99⅛	99¼
23 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	97¾	97¾
282 Pen RR 3½s '52	107	106¼	106¾
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	112¾	112¼	112¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	96½	96½	96½
19 Phila Co 5s '44	103	102½	102½
27 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16¾	16¼	16¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	36¾	36¼	36¼
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25	25	25
5 PCC & St Ls 4½s '70A	114½	114½	114½
18 PCC & St L 4½s '77	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	89½	89½	89½
1 Portl Gen El 5s '50	105½	105½	105½
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	62½	62½	62½
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	79	79	79
130 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10	9¾	9¾
18 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	118½	117	118½
6 Purity Bak 5s 48	99¼	98¾	98¾
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	106	105¾	106
8 Readg 4½s 97 B	106	106	106
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	99	98¾	98¾
7 Rem Rand 4½s 56	107¾	107	107
14 Republic Stl 5½s 54	118	117¼	117½

What Stocks Did
By the Associated Press

	Fri.	Thur.
Advances	399	341
Declines	267	376
Unchanged	194	172
Total Issues	860	889

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Republic Stl 4½s 61	96	95¾	95¾
18 Republic Stl 4½s 56	96¾	96½	96⅝
49 Republic Stl 4½s 50	190	181¼	190
7 Revere Cop&B 4¼s56	103	103	103
10 Richfld Oil 6s44A ct	53	53	53
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	45½	45½	45½
2 Roch G&E 5s 62 E	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	28½	28½	28½
10 Saguenay P&L 4¼s66	101	100⅛	100⅛
1 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	80¾	80¾	80¾
8 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	26½	26½	26½
10 StLSF 4½s 78	28¼	28¼	28¼
81 StLSF 4½s78ctf st	24½	24	24
4 StLSF 4s 50A ct	26	26	26
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	88½	88½	88½
2 StP&KC ShL4½s41	21½	21½	21½
8 SAA&A Pass 4½ '42	100	100	100
4 San Diego G&E 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
10 Seab A L cn 6s '45	19	18½	18⅝
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	17½	17¼	17¼
13 Sea A L aj 5s '49	11	11	11
11 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105½	105	105½
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 So Cal Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104	104
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½

Cruising Society Awards Blue Water Medal to Marin Marie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—By awarding its cherished Blue Water Medal to Marin Marie, official painter to the French Admiralty, the Cruising Society of America today had recognized Mr. Marie's solo cruise across the Atlantic Ocean last summer as the most meritorious example of seamanship by an amateur of any nation during 1936.

The medal was bestowed upon the French painter and amateur sailor at the society's dinner here last night, making Mr. Marie the second French citizen to be so recognized. Alain Gerbault, who sailed the yacht Firecrest across the Atlantic singlehanded, was the first recipient of the Blue Water Medal when it was originated in 1923.

Mr. Marie's exploit was distinguished by the fact that he crossed the north Atlantic aboard the Arielle, a small power boat, propelled by a diesel engine, whereas his predecessors had employed sails.

He left New York Harbor on July 23, hardly more than two weeks after his 42-foot power boat had been unloaded here from the steamship Champlain, of the French Line. Eighteen days later he arrived in Le Harve, France.

The voyage was marked by difficult seas and unfavorable weather conditions, according to Mr. Marie's log. But, regardless of obstacles, the lone navigator made from 200 to 225 nautical miles a day, and finished with enough fuel to carry him on to Copenhagen had he cared to make the extra effort.

In preparation for the long voyage Mr. Marie had many years of experience with boats and ocean cruising, besides which he enjoyed the nautical background of a boy who had been raised on the Channel Islands. Moreover, he had made the crossing to New York previously in the yacht Winnibelle.

Yet even though thoroughly familiar with sailing, Mr. Marie felt so deeply the need for as close an acqutaintance with marine motors that he passed two weeks in the repair department of the Diesel Engine Company before he was satisfied with his knowledge of the equipment installed in the dark blue hull of the Arielle. A large stock of spare parts and five tons of fuel also were stowed aboard the tiny vessel in preparation for her long trip.

Having crossed from America to Europe in one of the smallest vessels ever to make the voyage, Mr. Marie arrived in New York this week upon one of the largest steamships afloat—the Queen Mary of the Cunard-White Star line. His visit was dedicated in part to paying the hospitality calls neglected because of the busy days preceding his departure last July.

His special host, the Cruising Club of America, is regarded as one of the most exclusive nautical organizations in the United States. It has a small membership, mostly composed of yacht owners who frequently make deep-sea cruises.

The society's medal was established as an annual award in 1923, and is given to any seaman, regardless of nationality, who has distinguished himself as an amateur. Besides two Frenchmen, a Dane and three Britons hold the Blue Water Medal. All other holders since 1923 are Americans.

Receives Blue Water Medal

International

Marin Marie

Munger Is Ousted From Golf Play By Dunkelberger

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9 (AP)—Seventeen-year Bobby Dunkelberger yesterday ousted the favored Texas star, Jack Munger, from the North and South amateur tourney by a two up victory in their second round match, recalling his upset victory a year ago over the veteran Francis Ouimet in the same event.

Except for Dunkelberger's triumph and the one-up defeat of Durham's hard-hitting Henry Clay Poe by Tom Jamison, of Pittsburgh, the day's play went according to form, with the defending champion, the medalist and other favorites advancing without difficulty. Two rounds are being played today to make up for the loss of the first scheduled day when a heavy rain caused postponement of qualifying play.

Dunkelberger, a High Point, N. C., lad, whose 115 pounds make him the smallest man in the tourney, will meet Charles Whitehead, of Plainfield, the New Jersey state champion, in the third round. Whitehead defeated Richard S. Tufts, of Pinehurst, 2 and 1 yesterday.

Jamison, son of a Pennsylvania state senator, faces George T. Dunlap, of Freeport, L. I., defending champion and five times winner of the North and South, in the next round. Dunlap, the national champion in 1933, advanced with a 4 and 3 victory over John Levinson, of Kennebunkport, Maine, yesterday.

The medalist, James T. Hunter, of North Adams, Mass., scored an easy victory over C. W. Timpson, Hewlett, L. I., with a 5 and 4 margin, and today faces another "mighty atom" of the links, Frank Strafaci, of Brooklyn, one time national public links champion, who turned in a 3 and 2 win over J. A. Fownes, of Pittsburgh.

Johnny Johnson, Lumberton, N. C., whipped R. P. Davidson, of Washington, a familiar figure on the Pinehurst links, 3 and 1. Today he takes on Carol Dann Jr., of Orlando, Fla., another veteran who has twice won the Florida state crown.

Iowa State Gives Winter Awards To 62 Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, April 9—The Iowa State College Athletic Council has approved 62 athletic awards for members of the teams in three winter sports. Twenty-three major "I"s, 8 minor letters and 31 freshman numeral sweaters were awarded in basketball, wrestling and swimming, George F. Veenker, athletic director, announced.

The council approved the election of Lawrence Hamilton, Iowa Falls, and Frank Linn, Shelby, as captains for the past season and the 1938 season, respectively, of the wrestling team. Harry Harris, Des Moines, will be the 1938 Cyclone swimming captain.

Eight major varsity letters were awarded in basketball, eight in wrestling, and seven in swimimng. The major letter winners were:

Basketball

Capt. Jack Flemming, Spirit Lake; Robert Blahnik, Cedar Rapids; Harry Roschlau, Davenport; Burton Thomson, Swea City; Maurice Johnson, LeGrand; Charles Heileman, Fort Dodge; Fred Poole, Ames, and Dick Moorhouse, Glidden, manager.

Wrestling

George Haynes and Al Stoecker, Mason City; Capt. Lawrence Hamilton, Iowa Falls; Capt.-elect Frank Linn, Shelby; John Kirstein, Clarion; M. Eugene Farrell, LuVerne; Royce Cox, Valley Junction, and Guy Henderson, Clearfield.

Swimming

Capt. Bob Burkett, Perry; Keith Cochran, Cedar Rapids; John Ferguson, Algona; George Haideman, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; James Noland, West Liberty; Bob Roberts, Chanute, Kan., and Robert Wempe, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Iannicelli Wins Third Squash Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Thomas Iannicelli of Short Hills Club won the open squash tennis championship for the third year in succession last night at the Shelton Club, when he defeated Rowland Dufton, the veteran coach of many champion teams and individuals, at the New York Athletic Club, in a hard-fought contest, scored at 6—15, 15—3, 15—10, 15—3.

It was activity against craft, and while Dufton held his own all the way and outplayed Iannicelli at the start, the greater speed of foot of the younger player told as the match proceeded, enabling him to get position on many shots that Dufton had figured on for placements, so that the final game was short.

G. E. T.

Picard in Lead At Half-Way Mark In Charlestown Golf

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9 (AP)—Henry Gilbert Picard, the "Hershey hurricane," overhauled golf's professional brigade yesterday to assume command at the halfway stage in the $5000 tournament of gardens.

Cracking par wide open in the face of adverse weather conditions, the course here, moved out in front started his professional career on the coudse here, moved out in front at the 36-hole recapitulation with a total of 135.

Picard, now playing pro at Hershey, Penna., was three blows ahead of Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago in his attempt to make it three successive triumphs over the Sappoo course and his midway tally represented a card of seven strokes under par.

Picard, battling high winds along with the others and finishing the last three holes in a driving rainstorm, broke a first-round deadlock with Cooper and passed Singing Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., who dropped to third position.

Pushing his iron shots and having trouble getting his putts to drop, Snead's first-round lead of 67 ran up to 139 with a second-round score of 72, one over par. He lost five strokes to Picard and two to Cooper yesterday.

Only one other player was better than par, Johnny Revolta of Chicago clinging to fourth place after adding a 72 to his first-round 69, which was good enough for a third-place tie. Ray Mangrum, the lanky pro from Oakmont, Penna., was even with standard figures, clipping a stroke from par to reach the halfway stage with 142.

Picard missed only one fairway, that at the fourth where he fired his tee shot into a bunker and took a five. He collected birdies on three of the last five holes with the rain beating across the course before a high wind.

Washington Five Is Eliminated

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., April 9 (AP)—The Hoquiam (Wash.) basketball team which traveled across the continent to compete in the national Y. M. C. A. basketball tournament was eliminated last night in the first round. The Williamsport team defeated the Washington outfit 69 to 43.

In other first round games, Jersey City, N. J., won from Brockton, Mass., 38 to 19; Kokomo, Ind., defeated Niagara Falls, 36 to 34 and Harrisburg, Penna., eliminated Louisville 43 to 38.

The Wilmerding, Penna., team, defending champion, drew a bye in the first round through a ruling which barred the Hannibal, Mo., team from the tournament. Wilmerding won 56 to 44 from Bucknell University in an exhibition game.

Dr. John Brown Jr., executive secretary of the national Y. M. C. A. physical education committee, said the Hannibal team was declared ineligible because it had played two professional teams.

The only tournament game scheduled for today is between Wilmerding and Kokomo in the quarter-finals. It will be played tonight. In consolation games, Brockton will play Louisville and the winner of that contest will meet Hoquiam. The tournament ends Saturday.

Miss Aarons Suspension Means U. S. Withdrawal

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (AP)—Carl Ziesberg, president of the United States Table Tennis Association, said yesterday that the suspension of Miss Ruth Aarons of New York, undefeated world champion, by the English association means the withdrawal of the American body from the International Table Tennis Federation.

Zeisberg made this statement after being informed that the English association had suspended Miss Aarons for giving exhibitions at a cabaret.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (A) 4, Chicago (N) 3.
Washington (A) 4, Chattanooga (S) 3.
Memphis (S) 8, Philadelphia (A) 0.
New York (N) 9, Cleveland (A) 2.
New York (A) 1, Oklahoma City (T) 0.
Detroit (A) 5, Montreal (I) 1.
Toronto (I) 12, Buffalo (I) 6.
Rochester (I) 8, Columbus (AA) 7.
New Orleans (S) 5, Jersey City (I) 2.
Cincinnati (N) 4, Jacksonville (SAL) 4.

Penn's Baseball Success Depends On Six Sophomores

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (AP)—The performance of six sophomores, two pitchers and as many infielders and outfielders, will determine largely where Pennsylvania will finish this year in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League.

If the six, Payson Brickley and George Rusznak, pitchers; Charley Diven and Fred Raffetto, infielders, and Walter Shinn and Will Digman, outfielders, continue their good work of last year when they were undefeated as freshmen, Penn shapes up as a championship contender. Otherwise another mediocre season is in prospect.

All have won starting assignments against Cornell Saturday by doing well in practice games. Coach Walter Cariss especially is pleased with his two sophomore pitchers. Brickley, a right-hander, and Rusznak, a South-paw, won nine games between them as freshmen. With the veteran George Jeffers as the third starting hurler, Cariss feels he has a regular pitching staff that ranks with the best in the league.

Diven and Raffetto will hold down shortstop and third base, respectively, to pair with the veterans, Jim Hauze at second and Ed Mohler at first. Shinn, in right field, and Dignan, in center, line up with the hard-hitting Capt. Lou Effinger in the outer garden.

Behind the bat will be another member of the 1936 team, Worden Gentino, completing the lineup that figures to be the best the Quakers have put on the diamond since 1931.

Swimming Champions Repeat

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Three champions repeated and one new title holder was crowned last night in the opening night's program of the national A. A. U. senior's men swimming championships in the Yale pool in Payne Whitney Gymnasium.

Peter Fick, of the New York A. C.; Adolph Kiefer, of the Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, and Johnny Higgins, Ohio State freshman representing the Olneyville Boys Club of Providence, R. I., retained the titles they won last year at Chicago. Accepting a first prize medal with them was 19-year-old Al Patnik, an unattached and unheralded youngster from Pittsburgh, who also is a yearling at Ohio State.

It was Patnik who provided the only major upset of the evening when he took the one-meter spring board diving title from Al Greene, of the Detroit A. C., winner in 1936. The slim Pennsylvanian sewed things up tight on his last optional dive, a tricky backward 1½ somersault with a trust.

Competing in his second national championship, Patnik started out with a spurt in the compulsory events. On the first optional dive, a running front one-and-a-half, Greene, who placed second in the Olympic high board event last summer, took the lead and held it through the next two plunges.

Patnik, who during the course of his successful campaign four times saw a judge's board showing "10," or perfect, moved out in front again on his eighth dive and kept his margin to the finish. He received a rousing hand from the crowd as he came up after his final plunge.

For Kiefer, 18-year-old Texas university freshman, last night's backstroke victory was his third in the nationals. He hit the finish mark in 1:33, only three tenths of a second short of his own world record. Al Vande Weghe, Princeton yearling, was second, 10 feet back, with Taylor Drysdale of the Detroit A. C. another seven feet back. This trio finished 1-2-4 in the Olympics at Berlin last summer. Fourth went to William Neunzig, N. C. A. A. champion from Ohio State.

Fick's margin of victory in the freestyle sprint was four feet as, timed in 0:51.6, he defeated Charles Hutter of Harvard, with William Quayle of Columbus, Ohio, a surprise third. At only one point in the race, the halfway mark, was the New York A. C. star worse than second.

Kiefer came on with a terrific spurt in the freestyle laps of the 300 medley, but just failed to nip Higgins, who beat him by one tenth of a second in 3:32.7. Johnny Macionis of Yale was third, another second slower, with Andy Clark of the Detroit A. C. fourth.

Lake Shore, at the end of the evening, led in the team title race with 11 points. Next came the Detroit A. C. and the New York A. C. with 5 each, while Michigan, N. C. A. A. team champion and favorite to add the A. A. U. crown, had only two.

Indian Scout Victor In Yacht Series

HAMILTON Bermuda, April 9 (AP)—Henry Morgan's Indian Scout led from start to finish yesterday to win the second race of the six-meter yacht series.

The craft, which was seventh in Wednesday's first race, crossed the finish 44 seconds in front of Herman Whiton's Light Scout, with Briggs Cunningham's Lulu Third nine seconds farther back.

Lulu's second in Wednesday's race and third yesterday gave the Cunningham vessel the point lead in the series, with 17. The Trimmingham brothers' Saga, winner Wednesday, was a poor sixth yesterday, falling to second place in the series standings, with 15¼ points, one quarter of a point better than Light Scout in third place, and a full point in front of Indian Scout in fourth.

Indian Scout, Light Scout and Lulu took the lead early in yesterday's race and continued to widen their margin over the rest of the yachts in the 10-boat field. Saga was immediately behind them at the start, but tacked and was blanketed by the three leaders and never had the wind clear. The chief battle was between Light Scout and Lulu for second-place honors, with the former taking the position to stay on the last run back from the weather mark.

Indian Scout crossed the finish line in 4h. 51m. 44s., considerably slower than the 4h. 38m. 40s. winning time by Saga Wednesday.

To Play in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8—Barbara B. Thompson, who belongs to the Los Altos Club, has left for New York where she will take the Queen Mary for England. She plans to play in the British women's golf championship tournament at Turnberry, starting June 6. Following this tournament she will play in Scotland, Norway and Sweden before returning to the United States on the Graf Zeppelin. She is being accompanied by her mother.

College Baseball Results

Geo. Washington 3, Boston 2.
Princeton 5, Williams 1.
Wisconsin 6, Illinois 5. N 5.

College Lacrosse Results

Maryland 12, Harvard 2.
Swarthmore 11, Williams 4.

Caras Takes Lead In Billiard Play; Surprising Upsets

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
James Caras	4	1	11	83
Onnofrio Lauri	4	2	5	70
Ralph Greenleaf	4	2	10	84
Erwin Rudolph	4	2	11	49
Andrew Ponzi	3	2	9	74
Marcel Camp	4	4	15	43
William Mosconi	3	3	11	98
Bennie Allen	3	4	5	54
Irving Crane	3	4	15	59
Charles Seaback	3	4	15	43
Fay Gainer	3	5	20	43
Joseph Diehl	2	7	22	51

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Two stunning surprises developed yesterday in the world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy, when two of the three leaders, Ralph Greenleaf and Onofrio Lauri, who had been tied with James Caras, the defending champion, were defeated by players far down in the standing, leaving the champion alone in the lead, for the first time.

Irving Crane of Rochester, a protégé of the old-time star, Jerome Keogh, scored over Lauri after a long and hard-fought battle, 125 to 113, in 18 innings, raising his high run to 59, while the veteran, Charles Seaback, caught Greenleaf off his game to win at 125 to 86 in 21 innings. Seaback equaled his best run, 42. The other winners of the day were Joseph Diehl, another tallender, and Erwin Rudolph, who is now in a tie with the former leaders for second place.

Crane led all the way almost to the finish in his battle with the Brooklynite, but slipped a bit near the end, and the Italian almost caught him. Crane made his high run of 59 early in the game and led at 90 to 65, and 115 to 88, while Lauri made a run of 40 as his best.

Greenleaf was much disturbed all the way through his battle with Seaback, while the Bostonian showed calmness and steadiness, except just at the start, when he made two scratches before he could score. Greenleaf held his lead right up to the last three innings, when runs of 42, 20 and an unfinished 19 by Seaback settled the match. Greenleaf's best was 28.

Joseph Diehl, with most of his hard games behind him, got into the winning column once more in the first game of the afternoon, at the expense of the younger newcomer, Fay Gainer, who was below form. Diehl, though still overcautious, played steady billiards, while the younger player failed to judge his shots with any skill, after the first few innings. The score was 125 to 61, with long strings of safety shots including many intentional scratches on the lists of both. Gainer scored a 30 early in the game, but Diehl soon overtook him, and a run of 45 placed him at 94 to 32 in the 19th inning. But more safeties followed for both, until a final run of 31 unfinished by Diehl ended the match.

Erwin Rudolph hit his stride once more in the second afternoon game, and though he slipped once or twice, he played high class billiards for the most part, with a run of 42 as his best. Bennie Allen, his opponent, played his usual steady game, but his runs were short, his best being 22, and the game ended 125 to 69 in the 12th inning. There was a sharp contrast between the two games, as there were absolutely no intentional scratches and few safeties by either Rudolph or Allen, both playing heady billiards.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A General Rejoicing

PUTNEY—It is not often that Cambridge supporters rejoice over an Oxford victory. But I caught a good many of them at it here and hereabouts after the Dark Blues had won the 1937 boat race by three lengths and a grand display of battling oarsmanship. You see, Cambridge successes had been piled one upon the other without interruption since 1923, and it came to amount almost to a law of nature that, however good Oxford appeared to be in practice, the Cantabs were better on "The" day.

Quite frankly the thing had become tedious. Cambridge had too much of a good thing, Oxford too much of a bad thing, and the great British public, which takes a most extraordinary interest in the proceedings, had too much of the same thing.

However good Oxford seemed to be in practice, it always lost the race. Even, in 1934, with a crew that covered the 4¼ miles of restless Thames tidal water between Putney and Mortlake faster than any boat-load of Dark Blues (or Light for that matter) had done in previous years. It became established as a fact that Oxford had lost the capacity for victory. And elaborate explanations were proffered. Why, even this year, when Oxford had clearly the better eight, the majority of prophets put a slight shade of preference on Cambridge. To do them justice, however, I must admit that they did stress quite heavily the fact that Oxford had a real chance. Which explains why such a large crowd lined the course at the extremely inconvenient hour—from a spectator's point of view—of 11:30 on a Wednesday morning.

Beautiful Day

What a beautiful day it was, with bright sunshine shimmering on water so placid that the winning of the toss for stations, often a most vital consideration, could hardly mean a thing.

Spring was in the air. And with it a widespread wish that Oxford's hopes might no longer be deferred. As you know already, they were not. The Oxford giants, seven pounds a man heavier than their rivals, rowed superbly, and when they crossed the finishing line, victorious in 22m. 39s., the crowds behaved almost as if it were Armistice Day all over again.

Old Oxford Blues—with little faded caps on their silver locks—clasped each other fervently by the hand. Old Cambridge dittoes smiled with benign indulgence and murmured "Well rowed indeed, Sir." An airplane that was presumably in the hands of a pilot with Oxford sympathies zoomed and rolled and spun as if tossed about on the gusts of cheering; small boys, who had been stanchly Oxford since birth and were not born when Oxford last won the race, fell delightedly into the water; and the post-race sale of button-hole favors was boosted beyond all records by people's desire to take away Dark Blue souvenirs of this historic event.

The nation-wide public, listening in to the radio commentary on the battle while yet it was being waged, felt similarly relieved at the removal of the blight from Oxford's rowing. The Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Halifax, hastened to dispatch a telegram of the warmest congratulations to the crew and coaches, what time his undergraduates assembled in the streets and capered with delight; and the West End of London prepared for a boat race night really within the meaning of the act.

The Way It Went

The race—the grandest since 1921—was won and lost on the first bend beyond Hammersmith Bridge about 2½ miles from the start. Approaching this point (by Harrods Repository) the Light Blues, slightly behind, spurted, as Cambridge crews always do at that juncture, and, rowing 36 strokes to the minute, drew level. The Oxonians responded at 34 and prevented the enemy drawing away. When the shells came into the head wind above Hammersmith, Cambridge, with the bend of the river in its favor, tried spurt after spurt. At the end of all that the Cantabs had an advantage of only half a length. In the straight by Chiswick Eyot the heavy Dark Blues drew level. The end of the race could then be foretold. At Barnes Bridge Oxford was three quarters of a length ahead, rowing 32 to 34. A minute before the end the leaders were clear, and in a hard, steady finish gained two lengths more.

The time for the race, it must be admitted, was slow in spite of fine rowing. This was due to the exceptionally slow movement of the Thames water toward Mortlake, caused by more land water than usual coming down river to meet the incoming tide.

Distinctions are, perhaps, a trifle invidious where all rowed so heroically; but I feel I must mention the power and length of J. D. Sturrock (surely one of the finest oarsmen of all time), J. C. Cherry and J. P. Burrough—numbers 6, 7 and 5 in the Oxford crew that A. B. Hodgson stroked with such good judgment though most of the time he was a shade "late" on his crew. In the Cambridge boat, the stroke, R. J. L. Perfitt, M. P. Lonnon (5) and T. B. Langton (6) caught the eye by their extremely hard blade work.

U. S. A. Takes a Hand

The last time the Oxonians won they were stroked by an American (W. P. Mellen) and the first time Cambridge lost since then they were coxed by an American—T. H. Hunter, formerly of Harvard University. Hunter was in no sense responsible for the defeat. He is a determined little man with a severe physical handicap and a heart like a lion. He "chivvied" Oxford unmercifully. He was, indeed, just a trifle too resolute in keeping to the course he decided upon in neutral water, and twice the blades touched. Often, at other times, they looked as if they were about to do so.

It was adventurous steering. Though no more so, perhaps than that of the numerous young gentlemen who profited by the thinness of the crowd on certain parts of the towpath to keep pace with the crews on bicycles. Events showed that, with splendid impartiality, they had one eye on Oxford, the other on Cambridge. Fortunately their victims were too absorbed to be over-critical.

That brings us to the end of the story of one of the most exciting rowing matches ever seen.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May.

"Well rode, everybody."

Sopwith's Yachts Expected to Sail For U. S. on May 1

GOSPORT, Eng., April 9 (AP)—The racing cutter Endeavour I, a trial horse for challenger Endeavour II in this summer's America's Cup yachting series, was launched today while final preparations are being rushed on the Endeavour II for launching April 15.

The cutters will leave for the United States about May 1, and will be fitted for the international racing at Bristol, R. I.

Although both vessels will be equipped with steering rigs for the Atlantic crossing, it is not intended they will move under their own power unless absolutely necessary. A Belgian fishing trawler has been chartered to tow the Endeavour I and the motor yacht Viva II will tow Endeavour II.

Sir Fisher Dilke, the Royal Yacht Squadron representative at the Cup races, is supervising final inspection of both T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II and Endeavour I, which was loaned by H. A. Andrere.

Sopwith lost the 1934 Cup series with Endeavour I, with Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow the victor. Vanderbilt is having a new sloop, the Ranger, built to enter in the trials to select the United States' cup defender. The other craft seeking the right to represent this country are the 1934 winner, Rainbow, now owned by Chandler Hovey, and Gerald B. Lambert's Yankee.

Cornell Leading Other Colleges In Relay Entries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—Cornell, with 54 individuals competing as members of relay teams or in the special events, leads all other colleges in the number of entries submitted for the forty-third annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 23 and 24 on Franklin Field.

Coach Jack Moakley, veteran tutor of the Big Red track and field athletes, has entered teams in nine relay events and individuals in five of the special field events. Virtually the entire Cornell track team is scheduled to participate during the two-day meet.

Cornell for many years has been a strong factor in the carnival. In 1911, its four-mile team brought home the first championship trophy and since then teams from Ithaca have played a prominent part in the settling of championships from the sprint relays to the distance events.

Last year Cornell finished among the first three in four relay events and an individual entry carried off two titles. The Red and White team finished second in the 480-yard shuttle hurdle, four-mile and freshman-mile race and was third in the quarter mile, in which Texas set a new carnival record. Walter D. Wood turned in the best performances in both the discus and the shotput.

This year Cornell will compete in the 440-yard, 880-yard, one-mile, two-mile, sprint-medley, distance-medley, four-mile and shuttle-hurdle varsity races and in the one-mile freshman race. In addition, individuals will compete in the 3000-meter steeplechase, the broad jump, shotput, pole vault and high jump.

The Ithacans are expected to be strong in the shuttle-hurdle relay, the four-mile, two-mile and the two medley events. In John Meaden and Howard Welch, Cornell has two of the best distance runners in college circles and one of the outstanding hurdlers and quarter milers in James Hucker.

That interest in the relays has not abated is indicated by the latest figures issued by H. Jamison Swarts, manager of the meet. Last year at this time a total of 368 entries has been received from colleges, high schools and preparatory schools. This year the number is greater by 10, with nine more colleges, two less prep and three more high schools than in 1936.

Pacific Coast League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	4	2	.667
Portland	3	2	.600
Sacramento	3	3	.500
Los Angeles	3	3	.500
Missions	3	3	.500
San Diego	3	3	.500
San Francisco	2	3	.400
Oakland	2	4	.333

Results April 8

Seattle 8, Oakland 3.
Portland 1, San Francisco 1.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 4, Missions 1.

Ottawa Man in B. A. A. Race

OTTAWA, Ont., April 9 (CP)—Rene Tessier, young distance runner, will be Ottawa's only entry in the Boston Marathon, famous international event, April 19. Tessier who holds all the Ottawa and district championships, said he had been training for two months for the most important race in his career.

Red Wings Beat Rangers and Tie Up Hockey Series

Stanley Cup Hockey Series

Club	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	1	1	7	6	3
Detroit	1	1	6	7	3

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—The Stanley Cup defenders, Detroit's Red Wings, and their challengers, the New York Rangers, groomed themselves today for the third game of hockey's premier series, which is tied at 1-all. The Wings ended the sensational winning streak of the Rangers' last night, 4 to 2. Two New York players, Ott Heller and Alex Shibicky, were injured.

Previously the blue-shirted New Yorkers had won five straight play-off games, bowling over the Toronto Maple Leafs twice, Montreal Maroons twice and Red Wings once. During that run Goalie Dave Kerr had been scored upon only twice in 313 minutes while his mates had pushed in 15 goals.

Detroit started fast last night and scored three times in the first period. Johnny Sorrell counted unassisted on a freak goal which bounced off a Ranger into the net. Modere Bruneteau and Johnny Gallagher scored in quick succession shortly afterward.

Midway in the second period Detroit took a 4 to 0 lead when a five-man power play succeeded. Syd Howe taking a pass from Ebbie Goodfellow and relaying it to Herbie Lewis for a pretty shot off left wing.

The Rangers began to click in the last five minutes of the second period. Babe Pratt driving a 15-foot shot past Goalie Earl Robertson, the Colville brothers assisting. Butch Keeling made good Art Coulter's rebound two minutes later.

The third period was scoreless.

The paid attendance was 13,491, close to capacity house at Olympia, where all remaining games of the series will be played. The next meeting will be Sunday, then Tuesday. The fifth game, if it is necessay, probably will be played Thursday.

Norfolk Keglers Meet Lowell Team In Bowling Tourney

NORFOLK, Va., April 9 (AP)—Arthur Lemke of the Scott Jewelry team, Lowell, Mass., moved into fifth place in the singles of the 10th annual national duck pin bowling tournament yesterday with a 414. He displaced W. H. Pugh of Roanoke, Va., who dropped to sixth.

Norfolk pin spillers take to the lanes tonight in an effort to put the host city in the running for honors in the national tourney, when the Peninsula Bus Co., Norfolk, meets the Scott Jewelry Co., of Lowell.

Ida Simmons, Norfolk's ranking feminine star and rated No. 1 bowler in the United States and Katherine Vick, also of Norfolk, No. 5 ranking spiller of the little pins, are billed to roll their singles.

The crack New Haven, Conn., girls team, headed by Mrs. Olive Johnson, Connecticut's individual woman champion, will take to the lanes at night in the doubles.

For the past eight years Mrs. Johnson has been outstanding in duck pin play. Last year she was 25th in the standings, but because of her brilliant and consistent playing during the past season, she is expected to move up among the women leaders.

She is one of the three high average feminine bowlers in the fast North Atlantic United States League with an average of 111. She recently rolled an unofficial world's record single game of 193, beating Ida Simmons mark by one pin. However, the record could not be counted because it was not rolled under tourney rules.

John Farrell of the Boston Herald, and Athol Miller and Peter Puncina, both also of Boston, were scheduled to roll their singles this afternoon.

Grant-Sabin Net Victors

HOUSTON, Tex., April 9 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood won the Atlanta (Ga.) tennis tournament doubles championship yesterday by defeating Robert Riggs and Joel Hunt of Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 12—10. The match was rained out at Atlanta Sunday and played here because players were unable to return to Georgia.

College Golf Results

Georgetown 5, Cornell 4.
St. John's 8, Nassau C. C. 1.

Amusements

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March of Child Protection Revealed in 25-Year Record

(Continued From Page 1)

of the necessity for remedial measures.

Although the last two decades of the nineteenth century had seen the emergence of a social consciousness of child-labor abuses in this country, the growth of that consciousness was most marked during the early years of the twentieth century. The 25 years since the children's bureau was established have seen great changes in employment conditions and great advances in the protection of children from industrial exploitation.

The monumental study of the Bureau of Labor (then a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor) on the Conditions of Women and Child Wage Earners in the United States, published in 1910-12, was an important factor in bringing to public consciousness both the need for better child-labor standards and the need for a Federal Children's Bureau. It showed that 20 per cent of the operatives in the cotton-textile industry in the South, 23 per cent in the silk industry in Pennsylvania, and 10 per cent in the widely distributed glass industry, were children under 16. It was customary at that time for industrial workers to set their children to work as soon as the legal minimum age was reached, commonly between 12 and 14 years of age. In the families studied connected with the cotton-textile, silk and glass industries in which there were children 14 and 15 years of age, the percentage of these children who were at work ranged from 84 to 96. Many children under 14 were at work, in some states illegally, in others legally.

Few Limitations

Child-labor legislation at the time the children's bureau was established in 1912 covered only the rudiments of child-labor laws as we know them today. The 16-year minimum-age standard was practically unknown; three states fixed no minimum age for employment and in six additional states there was not even a nominal 14-year age minimum. In some states where such a minimum existed, the laws had so many exceptions that the age for children entering industry was really 12 years or less instead of 14.

Even the uniform child-labor law proposed as a great step forward by the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1911 accepted as its goal the 14-year minimum age. Some prohibition of night work existed in 35 states—in many cases, however, only for children up to 14 years of age or only after 9 or 10 p. m.—but in 13 states there was no night-work prohibition at all. Some progress had been made in regulating hours of labor for 12- to 16-year-old children, but the usual restriction limited daily working hours to 9 or 10, or weekly hours to 56 or 60 with no limitation on daily hours. However, 10 states did have an eight-hour day for children under 16.

Little Enforcement

Up to this time, little attention had been paid to methods of administration and enforcement of child-labor laws. The system of employment certification based on documentary proof of age was only beginning. In nearly half the states no real proof of the child's age was required, and in seven states where child-labor laws existed there was no state inspection department to enforce them.

Activities of the children's bureau from the beginning have dealt with all phases of child labor, including surveys of the extent and conditions of employment, compilations and analyses of state child-labor laws, and studies of child-labor law administration.

Along with the development of sentiment for a national bureau as a source and a clearing house for information about children had come a rising realization of the need for federal child-labor legislation. Proposals in Congress for such legislation were first made in 1906, but did not culminate until 1916, four years after the establishment of the children's bureau. The bureau's information as to methods of administration and its development of techniques were the foundation upon which plans for enforcement of the first federal child-labor law, which was administered by the children's bureau, were based. When federal laws dealing with the problem were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to enact child-labor legislation was proposed. This has been ratified by 28 states.

International Conference

At the first International Labor Conference, held in Washington, D. C., in 1919, regulation of child labor was one of the main subjects for consideration, and the draft conventions then adopted—a minimum age of 14 for employment in industry and the prohibition of night work for young persons under 18—set up international standards that were far reaching in their effect. Since this first conference, the children's bureau has co-operated with the International Labor Office in further developing and raising standards for protection of young workers. At the International Labor Conference in June, 1937, consideration is to be given to raising the minimum age in the existing child-labor conventions from 14 to 15 and extending and improving administrative provisions.

The decade of the twenties in the United States brought advances in child-labor legislation and an increase in school attendance. Nevertheless, the trend of child labor followed the ups and downs of industrial activity. With the depression came a general breakdown of labor standards, particularly child-labor standards, resulting in revival of the sweatshop in certain industries, in long hours of work and in low wages for child workers. But when the National Recovery Administration was established, child-labor standards higher than those which had been generally in effect throughout the country were set up in the codes. These met with the widespread approval of employers, employees, and the public. The employment of children under 16 in industry and trade was practically eliminated during the period the codes were in effect, and great impetus was given to the protection of boys and girls of 16 and 17 years from employment in hazardous occupations.

Child Labor on Increase

After the NRA was declared unconstitutional, employment of children returned and child labor again began to increase as industrial conditions improved. Present-day studies show a shift in the employment of young people from factories, where child-labor abuses first attracted public attention, to miscellaneous occupations in trade and service industries in which child labor is more difficult to regulate than in large industrial plants and which are sometimes even now unregulated by state legislation. Hours are often long—in a survey made by the bureau in 1936 nearly one fourth of the children under 16 were found to be working 60 hours a week or longer; and only about one third had a work week of 40 hours or less. Earnings were low, the median weekly wage for children under 16 was only slightly over $4, and nearly one fifth of the children earned less than $2 for a week's work.

In the 25 years since the children's bureau was established, the child-labor picture has changed. Truly great strides have been taken in the protection of young workers. But new and serious problems continue to arise. More adequate safeguarding of young people from the ever-varying hazards of industry is needed. New and improved methods of administration to meet changing labor conditions are necessary. Development of specialized services in answer to the young person's need for guidance and placement is called for. Investigation of new types of employment must be undertaken.

In this expanding field the children's bureau must continue to study and explore and to give the stimulation and help that it has given in the past to state and local efforts to raise standards and bring about better conditions. Although the child-labor problem today is different in outline, it is the same in essence, and the challenge to the leadership of the children's bureau in the future is no less than it was a quarter of a century ago.

Social Security Act Defended By Federal Attorneys

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., a Government attorney, argued before the Supreme Court today that the Federal Social Security Act would aid in "preventing the worst effects of a future depression."

"It will provide funds to keep the worker going and the economic system functioning so that the fund of purchasing power will be available," he added. Mr. Wyzanski and Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, presented the Government's side in a case brought by the Charles C. Steward Machine Company of Alabama to test the constitutionality of the legislation that taxes employers to aid the jobless.

Justice Butler asked the attorney why the supplementary state laws were called unemployment compensation acts.

"Why compensation instead of relief—compensation for what?" he inquired.

"It is a sort of industrial accident," Mr. Wyzanski replied.

"I don't get the underlying concept of compensation for a man who has lost his job," Justice Butler commented.

"I think it is compensation for an accident not within his control," Mr. Wyzanski said.

Under the federal act, 90 per cent of the tax collected is refunded to states which have an unemployment compensation system approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

Justice Sutherland said New York, Alabama and Wisconsin had somewhat different acts, yet all had been approved by the board.

"There is a great freedom of choice among the states as to the type of legislation adopted," Mr. Wyzanski said.

Justice Stone asked what disposition was made of the 90 per cent of the tax.

The attorney said the money raised in a state was placed in the federal treasury as a "trust fund for that state" and paid out as needed. The other 10 per cent is used by the Federal Government to administer the program.

Mr. Wyzanski said the act should be upheld "as a revenue measure." He added, however, that if the justices wished to inquire into the congressional policy it would find that the purpose was "reasonably related to the Constitution."

Textile Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

the total export of raw silk from Japan, he said that raw silk prices in New York in 1935 were only 22 per cent of what they were in 1925.

"The raw silk industry," Mr. Katakura declared, "has been very greatly affected in recent years by rayon. The raw silk industry in our country is today hardly surviving, due to the decline in prices year after year which has resulted in smaller and smaller production.

"The abrupt drop in raw silk prices," he added, "prevents us from improving working conditions for the time being, and this situation may well be said to have much influence on the working conditions of other textile industries in Japan."

Mr. Katakura warned that failure of the silk industry in Japan would directly affect the livelihood of 9,000,000 farmers raising cocoons and lead to "the destruction of the national economy."

Scorns Smuggling Charge

The Japanese delegates indicated that they considered China's charge that "certain unscrupulous foreign nations" were smuggling their goods into China "under the protection of armed forces with the connivance of their own government authorities" as political and would not reply unless the charges are repeated.

The conference moved its sessions behind closed doors today where delegates would be able to talk more freely.

Yesterday the conferees were received at the White House by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. At the close of the party, the President spoke briefly, telling the delegates that "the millennium will not come next year, or in the next two years, but you are proceeding along the proper lines." He said the conference was already a success because progress in the world depends upon getting to know each other.

Another plea for low prices as a means of increasing world consumption of textile products was made today by Keuji Takeuchi, Japanese employers' delegate. The only practical solution of the troubles of the textile industry, he declared, is to lower prices on a world-wide scale. National efforts to raise purchasing power of their people, he said, are "dangerous" because they might end in inflation.

Tariffs Again Blamed

He reiterated what other Japanese speakers have said—that tariff barriers, impeding the free flow of goods are preventing price reductions at the present time.

"The only means of insuring prosperity in the textile industry," he concluded, "is to secure wider co-operation on an international plane."

Carlos Doudebas, Ecuador Government delegate, expressed the hope that President Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy" would be adopted not only by nations, but also by governments, employers and workers.

Ecuador, he reported, has a 44-hour week now in its textile industry and will be ready to consider the 40 hour week, if it is universally adopted.

Wagner Labor Act Defended As Key to Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—A workable formula for labor and capital to get together for harmonious relationship is to be found in the National Labor Relations Act sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, in the opinion of Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington. A ruling on the act is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Labor and capital should freely use the machinery now provided by this legislation "to make operative the principle of collective bargaining," Senator Schwellenbach told a nation-wide audience in a radiocast from America's Town Meeting of the Air, jointly sponsored by the League for Political Education and the National Broadcasting Company, here last night, when he and Walter Gordon Merritt, labor counsel for the New York Real Estate Board, spoke on "How Should the Government Deal With the Labor Problem?"

Senator Schwellenbach held there was "no magic solution" for this problem; Mr. Merritt, that the Government should endeavor to regulate and correct "the voices of unions in the same way and in accordance with the same principles as it has endeavored to regulate and correct the voices of employers." The power of the unions has so extended, and the abuse developing from their use of that power become so substantial, he declared, that the public interest now is inseparable from union activities.

New Arbitration Needed

"A new arbitrator should step upon the stage," he added, "and that arbitrator should be the American public, speaking through its Government. When government has spoken, its voice should be obeyed. Law and not lawlessness, should be the ruler of our destiny."

Senator Schwellenbach offered a four-point program for labor-capital relations, based on the Wagner act.

"Let this be done voluntarily, without further quibbling," he said. "Capital should abandon all forms of espionage of labor, all kinds of subsidized company unions and the use of strikebreakers. Labor may then fairly be compelled to abandon retaliatory practices adopted in real or feigned self-protection against capital's unfair and arbitrary methods.

Labor's Growing Problem

"If the courts are resorted to—and the courts have not yet shown themselves to be practical or effective instruments for the adjustment of labor disputes—the courts should recognize, first, that the basis of the employer-employee relationship has changed fundamentally in modern times and that traditionally legal precedents are not necessarily applicable to an essentially different factual situation; and, second, that if judicial intervention is inevitable in state law, judicial relief should not take the form of a unilateral decree operating only in favor of one party to the employment relationship, but should be conditioned upon the observance by all powers to the employment relationship of all reasonable obligations consequent upon that relationship.

"The labor problem in America is one which requires the efforts of all branches of the Government to effect its solution, and by all branches of the Government I mean not merely the executive, the legislative and the judicial. But also enlightened public opinion, which is the vitalizing force back of all democratic government."

Senator Schwellenbach warned corporate management not to brand every strike as lawless, morally indefensible trespass upon their property, and he warned labor not to think that because sit-down strikes in one or two instances "may have brought corporate management to a better appreciation of their responsibilities to corporate workers," such strikes designed to wrest every possible advantage from embarrassed employers should not be restored to at will without regard to the wishes of their fellow workers.

Mr. Merritt held that the "widespread open resistance by labor to the law," was directly traceable to the conduct of public officials who, because of unfair legislation, public statements, failure to speak and act when official duty demands it, have encouraged labor unions in the belief that they are above and beyond many legal and moral standards which are otherwise accepted as controlling throughout our social structure."

Lawlessness Scored

"Labor is no longer on the defense," he declared. "The voice which workers today have in determining the conditions of employment, their hours of employment, their rates of pay and the modern personnel policies by which they benefit would have been regarded 20 years ago as a veritable utopia. Throughout the civilized world there is no better. Notwithstanding these strides in favor of human betterment, we today witness recognized lawlessness—not on the part of the unemployed, but on the part of those who are privately employed—to a degree which has alarmed the country."

Mr. Merritt took issue with Senator Wagner and others who have blamed employers for the present strike situation, and in support of his stand reviewed the changed attitude of big employers regarding labor, declaring that the old policy had given way "to the philosophy of Gerard Swope, Walter Teagle and Walter Chrysler." In view of this an objective of government should be to encourage unions as responsible and law-abiding institutions "to reverse their present trend toward revolutionary practices."

"As trustees, unions should underwrite law and order in connection with strikes they are conducting," he added, "and should be liable like other business organizations for the observance of their contracts and the acts of their officers and agents. On the other hand, all artificial obstacles to the natural growth or the general recognitions of such responsible law-abiding organizations should end.

"In the present crisis, the problem is largely the problem of law enforcement. If our laws are wrong, let us change them, and if the constitution is wrong, let us amend it, but whatever the provisions of the law and of the constitution, let us insist that they be observed."

30-Hour Week for Ford?

(Continued From Page 1)

increases and reduction of hours lest they be misinterpreted.

Just as Mr. Ford pioneered in the introduction of mass production, so he has led industry in the minimum wage and in short hours. His $5 a day minimum of many years back is still famous. As for the 40 hour week to which the steel industry came around only this year, Mr. Ford put it in long before NRA.

His theory has been that he should give his workers more than merely a minimum standard of living so that they could buy the products they manufactured, enlarge the market, reduce costs through the larger volume, make possible larger earnings and so in turn receive higher wages. As this theory has spread to other industries it has become increasingly effective.

Mr. Ford has also had the further social point of view of giving work to more people, pioneering in the lessening of hours. But now industry has caught up with him. He no longer stands out in front in hours and pay. And those who have watched him intimately feel he is impatient to take another long jump ahead.

A clue to Mr. Ford's intentions is probably to be found in a report of an address by William J. Cameron, Mr. Ford's right-hand man, printed in the Detroit papers yesterday.

Mr. Cameron said that the six-hour day would come in industry when production had increased enough to pay for it. He similarly forecast higher wages.

"Liberal employers in the pursuit of greater production," he observed, "have always led in increasing wages, shortening hours, and installing safety methods in the interests of greater efficiency, and they will continue to do so."

So likely does a cut in hours seem here that it is rumored in union circles that Mr. Ford is considering it, and that he is hoping to eliminate some night work.

Will the six-hour day suggested by Mr. Cameron be carried around the clock in four shifts of six hours each, it is asked here, or will Mr. Ford bring in another innovation by working only three shifts of six hours? The latter seems more likely.

One apparent reason is that Mr. Ford is going to find it very difficult indeed to cut from 40 hours to 30, and still keep his costs down low enough to compete. It is still a conjecture whether he will be able to knock 10 hours off the work week if he wants to. During the General Motors Corporation strike negotiations, when the union was mildly asking a 30-hour week, a General Motors official estimated the increased cost of production would be 9 or 10 per cent.

Mr. Ford is now sharply pressed by his competitors. They have his methods, they have their own engineering skill, and huge resources. How can he afford to raise his labor costs 9 or 10 per cent and still sell cars against his rivals?

Higher rate of production through six hours than through eight would contribute some, it is thought, in the automobile industry. Study shows a decline in efficiency through fatigue in the last part of the eight-hour day. Lopping off the last two hours would not be losing two full hours. Likewise reducing night work would aid.

Actually also the majority of Ford workers here are now on less than an eight-hour day. Where they work on three shifts of eight hours each they eat on the company's time. They get 20 minutes off for lunch, for which the company pays. For all these employees, the cut Mr. Ford would have to take to come to the six-hour day would be a drop of an hour and 40 minutes, letting them eat on their own time. They might also, it is speculated, be given a longer period, so as to come back still fresher for the balance of the day.

New machinery is constantly being invented to cut down expense, though in this industry the number of men employed keeps steady or increases.

Then also Mr. Ford does not pay dividends to anybody, and can get along on whatever earnings he chooses.

Speculation, in short, points to Mr. Ford venturing the 30-hour week this year if he finds it practicable and opportune.

Schacht

(Continued from Page 1)

rial and psychological effects as a main cause of the world economic breakdown, and his objectivity in even refraining from palliating America's role in the whole issue."

The Third Reich on account both of its present economic difficulties and as one of the leading export countries is naturally much concerned with discussions believed here to be going on behind the scenes of the Sugar Conference in London. There is a genuine fear in influential circles lest if Germany is not careful the democratic states will evolve something very like encirclement of the totalitarian states. In this fact some observers see a real hope of getting something done, provided loan talks are not allowed to peter out.

Poland Reverses Policy

In this connection attention has been drawn to yesterday's developments in Poland, where the Government has decided to raise import quotas of various foodstuffs in order to counteract the tendency of prices to rise unduly. Certain customs duties on foodstuffs will also be lowered and the export of flour has been forbidden. This is a reversal of the previous policy of the Polish Government, which has been to encourage exports and to discourage imports.

While it is felt that the importance of the Polish Government's action should not be exaggerated, it nevertheless is evidence that the governments are becoming convinced of the vital necessity of taking steps to promote instead of to restrict international trade in the interests of the home population.

There are certainly many other countries which might follow Poland's example with advantage to the ordinary consumer.

Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

be taken from relief estimates, but only in the case of farm tenancy would the expenditures tend directly to lessen relief burdens. Housing expenditures, as President Roosevelt pointed out last week, stimulate the durable goods industries, in which prices are already very high and there is a shortage of skilled workers.

New expenditures, and prospective deficits in the 1938 budget, could be met by new taxation voted not at this session of Congress, but in the session opening in January. Some of them might still be in time to be applied to the 1938 deficit, although most forms of taxation take longer to get into operation.

The key to the budget picture, and in a measure the key to the inflation question, narrows down to the 1938 relief recommendation. If over $1,500,000,000, the President will have decided to ignore warnings; if under that figure, he will have taken action really to approach a balanced budget; if held at the figure, he will have compromised, and probably will have conceded the inevitability of a budget deficit in 1938 which will be real as well as technical—his fifth consecutive display of red ink, which must be a record for any single American President.

Frank Warns Americans Against War of Classes

MONESSEN, Penna., April 9 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin, told the Chamber of Commerce in this steel city last night that America is threatened with another civil war. He declared in his prepared address that the shadow of a triple threat to all American civilization is "falling swiftly," and continued:

"This triple threat is social, economic and political in its implications. The social threat is the threat of a war of classes in which the national unity will disappear for a generation."

Texans Split on Racing Law

AUSTIN, Texas, April 9 (AP)—Gov. James W. Allred hinted Wednesday that he might call a special session to settle the horse race betting repeal issue in Texas, should the present Legislature fail to act. Approved by the House, a bill to repeal the law legalizing wagering hung in the Senate, with that body refusing a fourth time in 24 hours to set it for early consideration.

Old Williamsburg Plans for Garden Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 9—With tourists visiting Williamsburg exceeding any number expected, plans for the most comprehensive observance of Garden Week ever to be held there were being made as the garden time approaches.

April 26 to May 1 will be the week observed there in connection with the State-wide program. The Garden Week headquarters this year will be at the new Williamsburg Inn. The Peninsula Association of Commerce is co-operating with the Garden Week Committee in placing visitors in lodging houses and hotels during the week.

The exhibition building of the restoration also will be open daily during Garden Week, Garrett garden and the St. George Tucker garden.

Land Prices Called Sound

OMAHA, Neb., April 9 (AP)—R. B. Whitaker, Kenosha, Wis., regional vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said in an address today "there probably never was a time in the history of the United States when farm land prices were economically more sound" than at present.

Congress Action Seen as Curbing Futile Inquiries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Sensational, gossip-mongering "investigations" of allegedly subversive organizations and activities seem definitely on the wane in Congress. By vote of 184 to 38, the House yesterday refused to authorize an investigation of alleged anti-American activities which would have permitted a committee to probe into many types of organization.

The vote was a rebuke to Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, who sponsored the resolution and has conducted such investigations in the past. The case was pithily put by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who conducted a famous investigation into communist activities, when he said: "This bill sets up an un-American check-up, nothing more nor less, and restores the alien sedition laws."

Representative Lindsay Warren, North Carolina, an influential administration supporter, described such investigations as "entirely worthless and useless." "Investigations of this nature," he said, "are generally for the self-glorification and advertisement of those who conduct them and who have an itch and flair for publicity and advertisement in the papers of the nation."

"Ah, Mr. Speaker," said Representative Warren, "why should the House of Representatives wish to do anything more to stir up racial and religious intolerance and bigotry throughout the nation? Why should we again fan the flames for the personal gratification of someone who might wish to be on some investigating committee?"

"No crank or crack-pot or alien, or Fascist or Communist," said Representative Warren significantly, "is going to undermine this Government. If this nation is destroyed, if this nation is undermined, if our form of government is ever changed, it is going to be by the duly elected representatives of the people, gathered here in the Congress of the United States."

Representatives Arthur H. Greenwood (D) Indiana, J. Will Taylor (R) and John W. McCormack (D) Massachusetts supported the investigation.

Representative Dickstein, speaking for the bill, was asked why no deparment of justice prosecutions had ever followed the sensational "disclosures" of prior investigations, and Representative Harold Knutson, (R) Minnesota, replied: "The department of justice refuses to follow a lot of old women's tales. They are to be commended. I am not one of those who looks under the bed upon retiring at night, expecting to find a Communist or a Fascist."

"I have known of a number of investigating committees in my time, and I do not recall any that has brought forth substantial results, except to afford the membership an opportunity to go around the country, live in the best hotels at the expense of the taxpayer, and indulge in a lot of self-glorification. May I say that one or two of these special committees which have been appointed by this House have degenerated into rackets. Indeed, they threaten to become a national scandal."

Representative Thomas O'Malley (D), Wisconsin, said: "When the original investigation of this type came up two years ago, I opposed the investigation, because I believe it is impossible to fight persecution with persecution, and that it is impossible to fight bigotry with bigotry and expect any success or benefit to our country."

Italian Painting By Cosimo Placed In Toledo Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 9—The "Adoration of the Child," by Piero di Cosimo, a painting of the fifteenth century, has been acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art as the gift of its founder, Edward Drummond Libbey. The painting was purchased from Duveen Brothers, New York.

Messrs. Duveen acquired the painting before the World War from the Arthur E. Street collection, London, to which it had come from that of George Edmund Street, who in turn had it from Alexander Barker. Mr. Barker had purchased it from the heirs of Metzger, a Florentine picture dealer, who had secured it from the Guiducci family. According to tradition it was given to a lady of that family by Lorenzo de' Medici.

The subject is set in a landscape, comprising flowers of the meadow in the foreground, great rocks, a village in a valley bordering a lake, and rugged mountains on the far shores of the lake. The Virgin kneels in the meadow, before her the open book from which she has been reading, while the Child sleeps upon a cloth thrown upon a cradle-like, verdure-covered outcropping of rock.

Blake-More Godwin, director of the Toledo Museum, dates the painting about 1495, on the strength of its relationships to the work of Filippino Lippi and Lorenzo di Credi.

In its nearly 450 years of existence it has suffered not at all, its enamel-like surface of paint upon wood panel having survived unblemished, with scarcely a touch not placed there by the original artist.

Four Textile Unions Get C. I. O. Charters

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Four new local unions of textile workers operated today under charters from the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Organized at Amsterdam, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Rochester, N. Y., and Duluth, Minn., the new units received charters respectively as locals 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the textile workers organizing committee.

A request to open negotiations toward a collective bargaining agreement was sent to 30 rayon and silk converting houses in New York City by the United Textile Workers.

Owner

(Continued from Page 1)

ally for or five rooms. Each house is equipped with running water, electric lights, and bathrooms. The outbuildings include a barn, poultry house and smaller buildings. The land is fenced and well drained. Each unit usually includes about 40 acres, all of which is utilized in a diversified farming program which each family must follow.

First placed on the projects for a five-year trial period, the family carries out an intensive "live-at-home" farm and home program. If the family proves acceptable, an opportunity is offered to purchase the farm on favorable credit terms, the payment to extend over a period of 40 years with interest at 3 per cent.

In a recent survey made by the RA among its 20,267 rural rehabilitation families now living on colonization projects, it was found that approximately 11 per cent are now ready for farm ownership without any supervision. Nearly 64 per cent are described as capable of farm ownership, provided supervision could be given at varying periods. The remaining 25 per cent, however, cannot be expected to qualify for farm ownership, due to lack of ability and willingness to co-operate or poor health.

Stress Rural Education

Much stress has been placed on extension of educational facilities for rural families as probably the most practical measure with far-reaching results in improving the social status and initiative of families in the low-income class. Except in scattered areas in the delta sections of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, educational facilities are not available to the majority of tenant families.

Negro tenants, more than white families, are deprived of the opportunity to attend schools. The situation is caused due to the location of families who are often several miles from the nearest school. Naturally, the children of school age cannot be expected to take much interest in attending.

Considerable progress, however, has been made in this direction in the past 10 years, but Negro education is still far below standard requirements. J. O. E. Beck of Hughes, largest cotton planter in eastern Arkansas, who is a member of the Arkansas Tenancy Commission, has suggested that if educational facilities are placed within the reach of every tenant boy and girl, a permanent solution of the tenant troubles in the South would be affected. He declares that farm boys and girls who have been educated will naturally strive toward home ownership, whenever given the opportunity, and will become substantial citizens.

Speedy Work

Not content with preliminary surveys, and small experimental projects, the Resettlement Administration is speeding up construction work on several projects in this area of the Mid-South in order to locate families on farm units in time for the planting season. In two or three years the results obtained through surveys conducted in these "experimental stations" will present practical, rather than theoretical, information on the possibilities of farm ownership for farm tenants.

At the Dyess Farm Colony, a 16,500-acre colonization project located near here, nearly 500 families are now working toward farm ownership, apparently with great success. Construction work is going forward on the Lakeview project near Helena on which 90 low-income Negro tenant families from this area will be placed to determine the same type of experiments in regard to Negro tenants. And at England construction work is at its peak on the Plum Bayou project, a 5800-acre tract of level, fertile bottom land on the east bank of the Arkansas River in Jefferson County. Approximately 100 farm units will be located on this project.

In Louisiana work is to be started shortly on a project near Lake Providence, and in Mississippi construction work on two large resettlement projects is scheduled to start this spring.

Principia Club Arranges Benefit For Chapel Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—With their objective a $1000 contribution to the Principia College alumni chapel fund, members of the Principia Club of New York laid plans today for a benefit performance in the Heckscher Theater, Fifth Avenue and 104th Street, at which Frank Parker, dramatist and comedian, would appear tomorrow evening.

The program is part of a series of performances to assist the Principia Alumni Association in liquidating a debt of about $150,000 incurred in building a new chapel for the college on its campus at Elsah, Ill., according to Mrs. Thomas M. Green, a member of the executive committee of the local organization. The association hopes to have the required amount on hand by May 1, so that the chapel can be dedicated at the next commencement.

"Since the drive to free the chapel from indebtedness was begun a few months ago, the sum of $43,000 has been raised by Principia alumni in all parts of the world," Mrs. Green added. "The response from abroad has been particularly interesting. Last week, for example, we had a contribution from Palestine."

Mr. Parker, instructor of dramatic art at Principia College, is to present sketches in pantomime and song, Mrs. Green said. Proceeds from the sale of tickets, at prices ranging from $1 to $3, are to be turned over to the alumni association's chapel fund.

"We have been keeping our expenses as low as possible in order to realize a maximum return from the performance by Mr. Parker," Mrs. Green declared. In addition to Mrs. Green, Miss Sally Sawyer and Manton Riley have been active in arranging the program.

New Giant Plane Tested

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 8 (AP)—Douglas Aircraft officials said today that a 32-passenger airplane, capable of flying 3300 miles at 180 miles an hour, has passed its tests, but declined comment on reports it will be sold to Soviet Russia.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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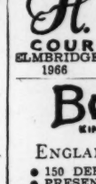

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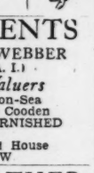

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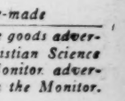

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Where the Raindrops Went

The round, gray cloud moved slowly in the sky. It was full of raindrops and very soon it would drop them down, down, down on the earth below. Splash, splatter, splash they would fall and make everything wet and glistening.

"Where will you splash?" the first little raindrop asked the second.

The second little raindrop sparkled all over with fun and said,

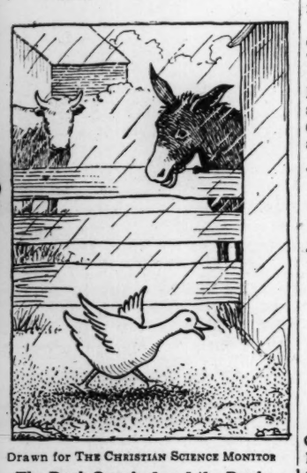
"I'll splash against a lady's hat
And make her hurry pitter-pat!"

The third little raindrop shook with laughter and tinkled,

"I'll splash against the window pane
And hear folks whisper, 'See the rain.' "

The fourth little raindrop was not quite certain where he would splash, so the fifth spoke up and said,

"I'll splash against a duck's smooth back



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Duck Quacked and the Donkey Brayed

And make him laugh and say, 'Quack, quack.' "

By now the fourth little raindrop was ready and in a clear tinkling voice he said,

"I'll splash against the butcher's nose
As to the butcher-shop he goes."

They were all laughing now, and so the sixth little raindrop had to shout,

"I'll splash against the baker's chin
And make him scurry to get in."

The round, gray cloud moved faster. A wind had come up and the wind pushed it along. The seventh little raindrop was so excited he got all mixed up. Said he,

"I'll splash against a horse's horns . . ."

But they all shouted at him, "A horse doesn't have horns." And so the seventh little raindrop lost his chance, for already the eighth was clamoring to speak. Said the eighth little raindrop,

"I'll splash into a donkey's ear
And make him bray so all can hear."

The ninth little raindrop was bouncing up and down. "My turn," he said.

"I'll splash into a cowslip's bell
And make it ring throughout the dell
That April showers are here to bring
The first mayflowers of the spring."

Just then the round, gray cloud burst and down splashed the raindrops. Down, down, down on the trees, the grass, the chimney pots and the roofs. Down on Mrs. Plummit's hat, down on Mr. Rafferty's window pane, down on the butcher's nose and the baker's chin and the duck's smooth back, not to say a word of the donkey's ear. Pitter, patter, pitter, patter!

Down between two trees fell the ninth little raindrop straight into a cowslip's bell and set it swinging.

Mrs. Plummit ran for home, the butcher ran for his shop, so did the baker, who was fat and wheezy. Mr. Rafferty was drinking a cup of strong tea with Mrs. Rafferty. "See the rain," Mr. Rafferty said, looking at his window pane. "April showers, my dear. April showers."

Out in the barnyard the duck quacked and the donkey brayed, "Hee-haaaaaw!"

The seventh little raindrop, who had boasted he would splash against a horse's horns, fell straight down on the horns of Brindle, the cow, and all to himself he whispered,

"I splashed against the horns of a cow
And that's what I meant to say anyhow."

And Brindle, the cow, answered, "Mooooooo!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Two Pence

In the familiar parable of the Good Samaritan, we are informed how he bound up the wounds of one who had "fallen among thieves," afterwards arranging for his accommodation at a wayside inn; moreover, on leaving the inn to continue his interrupted journey, the Samaritan handed the inn-keeper what our Common Version describes as "two pence" to defray the necessary expenses (Luke 10:35).

The Greek or Roman "denarius" was roughly equivalent in purchasing power to the British florin (50 cents), and on this view the "two pence" (denarii) would amount to "about four shillings," as Dr. Plummer suggests; or, as Goodspeed has it, "a dollar." In weight of silver, however, the "denarius" is more nearly represented by "shilling," the rendering preferred by Moffatt.

Scholars contend that in the New Testament period "two denarii" would be enough to pay the wayfarer's expenses for several days.

Odds and Ends

In Case You Wish to Know

A temperature of 5830 degrees centigrade is required to cause tungsten to boil.

Diamond Is the Hardest

Corundum ranks second highest in the scale of hardness. It excels fine steel in this respect.

The Division

The Continental divide runs through Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana.

Quotation For Today

LET your haste marry caution. To him who waits, time opens every door.—CHI LUNG.

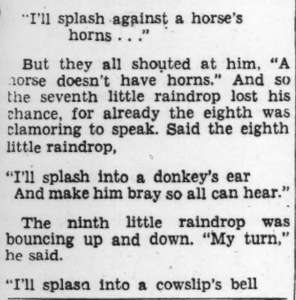
Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Bees in Cars

When a bee flies into the car do not feel concerned. It will not harm you any more than a large fly unless you first harm the bee. Bees only sting when they are enraged and then, usually, when you tamper with their hives. A bee in a car is frightened and only concerned about getting out. In such a state he will not think of stinging. You can take it in your hand or by the wings and put it out as you would a fly. A beekeeper lifted a bee from a screen door by the wings, put him into the hollow of his closed hand and shook him up and down. The bee did not touch him. He told me to do the same thing and I did, with the same result. The bee reserves its sting as a last resort and then only when angry at some invasion of its home. —Henry R. R., Newark, N. J.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Equality
4—Bird
7—A number
8—Portion
9—Hebrew letter
10—Fine stone
11—A state
13—Audacious
14—From whom many of the Pharaohs claimed descent
16—Collection of sayings
17—Blemish
18—Affirmation
19—Large deer

Down

1—Explosive noise
2—Windflower
3—Musical note
4—Very black
5—Inorganic substance
6—Indian
11—Concealed
12—Interjection
13—Red-brown
15—Noah's ship
17—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Spring in the Austrian Tyrol

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Los Angeles

This Tyrolese Girl, Watering the Flowers, Forms a Decorative Picture in Her Snowy White Embroidered Bodice and Severe Headdress

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Garden Lights

One young electrician who was out of work for a time offered his services to string lights in gardens. He found many persons who belonged to garden clubs, or who liked to entertain out of doors, were glad to have this work done.

In this connection he made a few light strings for rental purposes, and for these lights he made different shades as well. For example, he had a set of Japanese lantern shades, and another set designed like flowers. When any person or club wished to give a lawn party, it was only necessary to telephone this man—and for a reasonable sum the lawn could be turned into a veritable fairyland.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Washington Post: A San Diego man is exhibiting a string, originally 14 miles long, in which he has tied 1,000,000 knots in his spare time. Silly, isn't it, yet he has a string with a million knots in it to show for his spare time—and what have you?

Weekly News (Auckland, N. Z.): Open this paper at random and select a word. Double the number of the page and multiply by 346.521. Add 5. And if this is all you have to do, you would be far better off taking a nap.

Punch: Signor Mussolini, it is said, writes many letters daily in his own hand. But mostly, of course, he merely dictates.

Humorist: The new evening dresses says a fashion expert, will be of silky material and quietly colored. Sheen but not heard, in fact.

Sunbonnet Sue

Devotion Is the Secret

Nothing is given for nothing in this world; there can be no true love, even on your own side, without devotion; devotion is the exercise of love, by which it grows.—Henry David Thoreau.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Life Saver Relay

This game, is highly amusing to the onlookers, who are rendered helpless over the facial contortions of the players.

Taking their places in chairs facing each other, the players are provided with toothpicks; and the first two are given peppermint life savers.

With the life saver slipped over the toothpick and placed in the mouth, the first player endeavors, without using his hands, to slide the life saver on the toothpick held in the lips of his neighbor. The side first conveying the life saver to the end of the row wins.—Amy F. H., Waterloo, West Australia.

Daily Anecdote

Meeting

One night a Negro was walking down Forty-second street, New York, from the depot to his hotel, carrying a heavy suitcase in one hand and a heavier valise in the other. Suddenly a hand was laid upon the valise and the pleasant face of a young man looked into that of the Negro's as he said, "Pretty heavy, brother; suppose you let me take one; I'm going your way."

The Negro protested, but the man already had the valise: and for several blocks they walked on together talking like cronies.

"And that," said Booker T. Washington long afterward, "was the first time I ever saw Theodore Roosevelt."

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

An efficiency expert was called in to give "the once over" to an old-established business. The first thing encountered, as he was being shown around by the manager, was a file of seven workers, of whom the first six were pushing barrows while the seventh was pulling his barrow behind him.

The expert stopped him: "Do you mind telling me, my man, why you are pulling that barrow when your comrades are all pushing theirs?"

The toiler looked at him sourly. "Because I'm fed up with the sight of it," he replied, and proceeded on his way.—Atlanta Two Bells.

Howlers

A smock is a type of nightshirt worn by country people in England during the daytime.

A dolt is a grown-up person.

Mosques are young mosquitoes.

A vocation is when people go to work on their holiday.

For Funds

"Is your brother, the author, still writing for money?"

"Yes—but daddy never answers him now."

Helpful

Tenant (to landlord): "The roof leaks very badly."

Landlord: "Hmm, I see. Remind me to send over some umbrellas."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland (Calif.) reader shares today's cryptogram, commenting upon a certain phase of good government:

LZW KLJWFYLZ GX LZW WUGFGEAU KLJMULMJW GX SFO YGNWJFEWFL AK DAE-ALWV LG ALK STADALO LG KMHHDO LZW FWWVK GX SDD GX ALK UALARWFK.

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which Admiral Peary reached the North Pole —— add the number of stars appearing on the shoulder strap of a United States Major General ——; subtract the number of masts on a tern schooner ——; multiply by the number represented by the sign of the Zodiac known as Gemini ——; and divide by the number of sides to an enneagon ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the seven letters given below:

A E N O R S T

Can You Explain It?

A box contains 9 ears of corn. A squirrel carries out 3 ears a day, and it takes 9 days for the squirrel to remove all the corn. Can you explain it?

Any Old Port in a Storm

Can you identify each of the "ports" given below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Portfolio	doorway	
2	Portugal	porch	
3	Portulaca	brief case	1
4	Portion	beefsteak	
5	Portal	photograph	
6	Portia	flower	
7	Portland	country	
8	Portico	a share	
9	Portrait	woman lawyer	
10	Porterhouse	city of N. Y.	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

His Viewpoint

Bill was called up before the judge.

"What, you here again? Aren't you ashamed to be seen in here?" asked the judge.

"Oh, no!" replied Bill. "What's good enough for you is good enough for me."

Special Event

"I don't often eat such a dinner as I've had today," said the important guest.

"We don't either," said the small son of the house.—London Evening News.

On Looking Pathetic

"Wearing a blue coat and a dark straw hat, with a spray of artificial trousers, she was a pathetic figure as she stood in the box."—Liverpool paper.

Busy

"Well, Paul, aren't you going out to play this afternoon?"

"No, I've got to stay at home and help father with my homework."—Dagens-Nyheter, Stockholm.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dividend

(The El Paso Times)

El Paso, Texas

If El Pasoans were to be asked what feature of the primary's results pleased them most it is possible the majority would say: "Ben Carroll's election as city treasurer."

The vote which put Ben so far ahead of his rivals that no runoff is necessary did not mean that people disliked Dave Sullivan or Sam Blumenthal but that they wanted to do something for Ben.

El Pasoans like Ben Carroll, the legless vendor of newspapers and magazines. They like his bright, clean look, the smile he gives to everyone, the gallantry with which he has overcome his handicap and fought against adversity. They can tell from the look of him and from his speech that he is intelligent, and well-schooled. And he studied business courses including bookkeeping to fit himself for such duties as the city treasureship to which the people now have elevated him.

Several years ago Ben began to plot his life ahead so as to advance himself. He had solved the immediate problem of his daily bread, but that was not enough. He wanted to rise in the world, to be somebody, to get somewhere.

To do this he thought he must school himself with informative and thought-compelling reading. He began a well-conceived course of helpful reading and study. He has been reading worthwhile books and periodicals ever since.

His election as city treasurer is his first dividend on the investment in self-improvement.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Delegation

Question: The bylaws state that "a vacancy occurring among the officers shall be filled by the board of directors by appointment until the next quarterly meeting, when the members shall fill the vacancy by election for the unexpired term."

The annual meeting called for the election of two Readers, but a First Reader was not elected. Instead, by motion, the board of directors was authorized to appoint a First Reader for three months. At two succeeding quarterly meetings the same action was taken by motion.

(a) Since there was no election at the annual meeting, did a vacancy exist as to the office of First Reader?

(b) Also could a person be appointed for more than a three-months period, or for several such periods from time to time, under the existing bylaw, before calling an election to fill the unexpired term?

Answer: (a) Yes, unless the bylaws provide a term of office "or until a successor is elected."

(b) No. The bylaws would permit the board to appoint someone until the quarterly meeting, when an election should be held. At that next quarterly meeting, however, the motion authorizing the board to appoint was a violation of the bylaws. The effect of such action continued over a period of time is to elect by an ordinary motion the appointee of the board, which, if the bylaws specify an election by ballot, would also be a violation of the bylaws.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The strength of the economic structure of any government is limited to its ability to supply the needs of all of its citizens.

Factual Figuring: 19 (1909) plus 2, minus 3, times 2 (twins), divided by 9, equals 4.

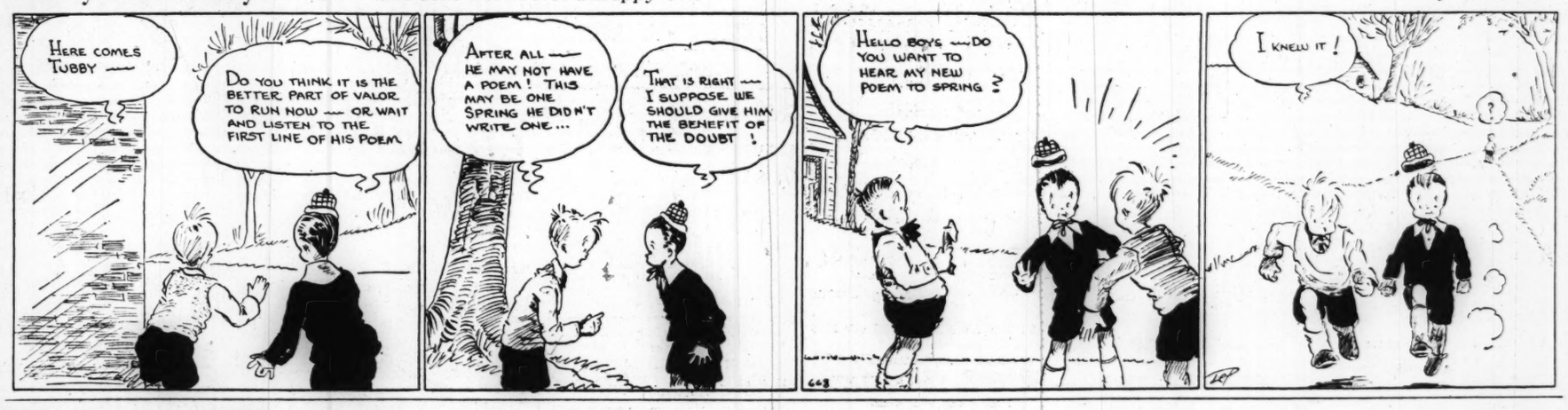
Letter Juggling: Senator, Treason.

Can You Explain It?: Each day the squirrel removes one ear of corn—and, of course, his own two ears.

Any Old Port in a Storm: Portfolio—brief case; Portugal—country; Portulaca—flower; Portion—a share; Portal—doorway; Portia—woman lawyer; Portland—city of N. Z.; Portico — porch; Portrait — photograph; Porterhouse—beefsteak.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Poet's Lot Is Not a Happy One*

By LE PELLEY


HERE COMES TUBBY —
DO YOU THINK IT IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR TO RUN NOW — OR WAIT AND LISTEN TO THE FIRST LINE OF HIS POEM
AFTER ALL — HE MAY NOT HAVE A POEM! THIS MAY BE ONE SPRING HE DIDN'T WRITE ONE...
THAT IS RIGHT — I SUPPOSE WE SHOULD GIVE HIM THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT!
HELLO BOYS — DO YOU WANT TO HEAR MY NEW POEM TO SPRING?
I KNEW IT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted: An Interpreter*

By CARMACK

When our big frog friend jumped into the lagoon today I hurriedly poked my head in the water and tried to see where he went—
PFT
But all I got was a nose full of water—
So we sat and waited for him to come out again - And we waited and we waited—
BAR-U-M-P
Suddenly there came several loud croaks from across the lagoon—
BAR-U-M-P
BAR-U-M-P
Now what do you suppose that means?" said Tw. "Is he talking to us or laughing at us?"
Boy! Wouldn't I like to know!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hammer and Swastika?

HISTORY may be made at night, as a new talkie title declares it to be, but much of it is planned at noon. So, eavesdropping back to a lunch time on July 15, 1922, we hear two statesmen discussing that apparently eternal triangle—Franco-Russo-German relations.

A Russian is speaking, an Englishman listening. What the Englishman hears over the table will become suddenly up to date fifteen years later when speculations about a German swing toward Russia arise in London. The Russian is finding it incomprehensible that France is not more friendly toward his country. It is clear to him that the French attitude "must drive Germany and Russia together."

Today it is not French hostility that troubles the Russians. A treaty exists between the two countries. But the reluctance of France to complete a specific military arrangement under the Franco-Russian treaty has irked the Soviet neighbor for some time. Since the Franco-Russian treaty was entered into by France partly because of apprehension lest Germany should find an ally in Moscow, it is understandable that the Russians now might play on French fear of Russo-German rapprochement to hasten the military accord they desire with France.

There is something preposterous to the outside observer in the suggestion of a possibility of Russo-German friendship. Herr Hitler's speeches about Germany's duty to stamp out communism wherever found in Europe, his renunciation of expansion westward and his refusal to renounce the idea of expanding eastward at Russia's expense, the fiery words which in the recent past have traveled from one country to the other, all seemed to mark co-operation as utterly impossible.

The incidents on which observers are concentrating as proof of something afoot are in themselves rather slight, and a fair acreage of spadework will have to be done before the international soil is properly prepared for such a surprising bloom as understanding between Russia and Germany. Not that such understanding might not benefit both governments and pave the way for making peace secure by a five- instead of a four-power pact in Europe. Questions arise rather because of what have appeared to be deliberate efforts by each to brand the other as an enemy in the eyes of the world and of its own people.

That a rapprochement between Germany and Russia can be considered even as a possibility is explainable in these terms:

(1) It no doubt would have the blessing of influential groups in Great Britain whose efforts to construct a pact for peace in Europe have been thwarted by Germany's refusal in the past to consider a pact including Russia, while France refused to consider a pact excluding Russia.

(2) It is probable that much of the "anti" propaganda in both countries has been used as a diversion for peoples hard pressed by internal difficulties, and as an explanation of the ever huger armaments each is acquiring.

(3) Herr Hitler's government, pressing colonial demands and credited with support of the Henlein party that has been troubling Czechoslovakia, has not stored up the good will of Britain to an extent which makes it possible for Germany to overlook the possible good will of Russia. Mein Kampf lays down as alternatives the good will of one or the other of these countries. Herr Hitler has regarded it as a big mistake that the German Imperial Government failed to cultivate either Russia or Britain.

So it may be considered possible that the land of communism should find friendship in the land of anti-communism. Especially when one remembers that not long before the German-Polish pact was signed, it was considered in Germany an insult to call a man a Pole. A possibility, yes—one of those that make Europe's post-war history constantly amazing.

These Did Not Sit-Down

EVERYONE condemns the sit-down strike. This newspaper has said that the holding of plants is illegal. It has said that one wrong does not justify another. Yet to declare sit-downs illegal removes no cause of industrial warfare. And where wrongs go uncorrected they tend to multiply, justifiably or unjustifiably.

Take the case, for example, of certain workers of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, fourth largest producer of steel in the United States. In 1934 they joined a national union for collective bargaining under provisions of the NIRA guaranteeing them that right. The record of what happened is told officially by the National Labor Relations Board. Union officers were shadowed. The home of the union's financial secretary was surrounded night and day by private police of the steel corporation. According to the labor board evidence, economic pressure was used against the union in the company town. The union's president and vice-president and a number of other union men were discharged.

What happened? There was no sit-down strike. Peacefully and patiently the workers submitted their case to the National Labor Relations Board, set up to deal with just such questions and on the basis of the evidence the board found ten discharges were in violation of the act. Again what happened? The matter went to court, which had before it the sweeping decision of Mr. Justice Sutherland in the Carter coal case a month earlier that the employer-employee relation is a "local" matter, outside federal jurisdiction. From that day to this the steel workers have waited final court disposition. This is one of the five cases now pending before the Supreme Court.

Take another case. Employees of the Pennsylvania Greyhound lines stayed out of a company union formed soon after passage of NIRA, which denied them the right to outside labor representation. They joined a national organization. Evidence discloses that their meetings were spied upon by undercover agents, hired for the purpose and that union workers were ultimately discharged.

What happened? Again there was no strike, sit-down or otherwise. The workers peacefully appealed their case to the National Labor Relations Board; the board found in their favor and declared the company had violated the law. And then court action tied the whole matter up to this day.

As the Constitution is interpreted today, federal regulation is largely precluded in mining, agriculture and manufacturing which are held to be outside interstate commerce. This ruling may be modified or altered of course by the Wagner Labor Act decision, when it comes. In the meantime Senator Wagner has shown how the labor board was handicapped in the specific General Motors and Chrysler sit-downs, when the new technique was finally utilized by labor.

These are matters which must be considered in any just or practical effort to root out the sit-down. That the sit-down is to be condemned there is no doubt. One wrong does not justify another. And the law as it stands at any time must be obeyed. But as we said at the beginning, merely condemning the new labor weapon without looking at some of the attendant facts in the situation is to fail to understand basic causes of industrial warfare which should be removed.

The Jew's-Harp Situation

THE ever-vigilant Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has discovered what purports to be a great opportunity for American industrialists. A Birmingham (England) company, it discloses, is the world's only manufacturer of jew's-harps, a distinction which members of the family controlling the plant have enjoyed for 200 years. The lynx-eyed representative at Birmingham points out that no effective competition has ever developed, and by inference one arrives at the conclusion that the government man believes an enterprising American might profitably start up a jew's-harp factory.

Can it be possible that a monopoly is being permitted to grind the faces of the poor jew's-harp players? The thought is horrendous, not to say horripilant. Is the whole jew's-harp-playing world, yearning for its favorite instrument, forced to bow to the will of the barons of Birmingham and import its more or less tuneful whangers from Warwickshire or do without? Is there no "trust buster" in the whole of Britain to rise up and put a stop to such "heartless exploitation" of the jew's-harp devotees of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the far-flung British Commonwealth?

Think of the lonely cowboys out on the lonely per-airies where the coyotes howl unaccompanied by the melody of the jew's-harp! Think of the Australian bushmen out there whacking the bushes with never a jew's-harp to frighten away the dingoes! Think of the costermongers of London without the comfort of a jew's-harp after a hard day's costermongering! Think of the Arabs of arid Aden and the street-arabs of New York City! Think of the Hottentots of Hollywood, the Hashimites of Hejaz, and the jazzites of Harlem deprived of the privilege of jew's-harping by prohibitive prices!

Today, reports the commerce bureau, "the men who are able to make a proper jew's-harp number less than a dozen." Less than a dozen! And improper jew's-harps, of course, won't do at all. If the secret possessed by those dozen talented artisans were to be lost, the result might be dire, calamitous, catastrophic. What would become of radio's amateur hours?

QUAKES reported to have occurred in Maine no doubt are geological reactions from that State's cleavage from the American mainland at the time of the last presidential election.

A GOOSE is reported to have raced a train in New Jersey which was going fifty miles an hour. Wonder whether the goose flew, or drove an automobile.

THE FARMERS who rooted the sit-downers out of the Hershey factory seemed to know their onions—and their chocolate plants.

Portrait of Canada

Book News of the Day

WHEN Robert H. Davis writes, something warm and friendly happens. Shoes or ships or sealing wax—whatever subject he may choose—finds enrichment from the content of his thought. His trained eyes see things worth noting in the obvious. His perception cuts through to essentials. Thus, be his subjects broad or be they miniature, what he has to say is always worth the reading. This time his subject is Canada—a broad theme developed in CANADA CAVALCADE (New York: Appleton-Century. $3) through the employment of piled-up anecdotes.

For many years the Dominion has been Bob Davis's favorite sanctuary from the editorial-reportorial role he so long has lived. Under the firs, in wilderness retreats, on quiet waterways, he has followed the roaming call. He has hobnobbed with dignitaries and hail-fellowed with habitants; rolled off the long railroad miles that stretch across the continent to constitute that link in British communication comparable to the Northwest Passage; followed the trails back of the beyond, made the long portages; broken bread with red men, swapped tales with guides. From these adventures Mr. Davis has amassed a bookful of sketches, grave and gay, which reveal in their totality the Canada that is and the Canadians as they are.

* * *

Who can tell why particular passages persist in memory after other as excellent ones have fled? So with Bob Davis's book of Canada. From short narratives, tales, folklore, vignettes and cameos, the reader learns of Canada and takes along a treasured tale or two when the book is set aside.

Note the little history of the Castle of Ben-ma-Cree, built at the base of an ice-clad mountain in the northwest corner of British Columbia, occupied for years by hospitable Captain Partridge and his good wife. In 1897, Captain Partridge joined the gold rush into the Yukon country, leaving hard down the helm of the English ship he had skippered. With his wife he followed the lure which finally led him to a spot on the mountainside above West Taku Arm. He posted his claim, built Ben-ma-Cree, set out a garden, developed his mine. It looked good. He expanded; put everything into it. Then the ice let go its clutch on the heights, swept over his holdings, wiped out a $150,000 personal fortune. He went to England, obtained backing, returned to develop a modern mining property. Again the ice swept down, destroyed $300,000 worth of mining development. This time the Government stepped in, closed the mine. The miners left, nothing remained but a gaping hole in the mountainside, rusting machinery—and Ben-ma-Cree.

* * *

But twice every week in the vacation months a tourist steamer stops, and twice weekly Captain Partridge and his wife are hosts to the visitors, and nights follow days, and the long fingers of the northern lights waver in the sky, and the flowers of Ben-ma-Cree bloom and two people are happy, contented. To them Ben-ma-Cree is home. The ice carried away their investment, but it could not touch their fortune.

"Canada Cavalcade" abounds in such tales. In fact, it abounds in any number of methods and themes, but most of all it abounds in the spirit of Canada. Readers who prefer to appreciate a nation through intimate revelations will find Bob Davis's book profitable. Readers who seek human values transcending national boundaries will find them here. It is a pick-up-and-put-down book designed to enrich transient moments. H. E. W.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

APROPOS MANDATES: There is a mandate. Each one of the 532 congressmen now in Washington has a mandate. Their constituency looks to them to hold intact the spirit of democracy, as written for their protection in the federal Constitution. There is a mandate. E. D. W.
Loveland, Colo.

WHILE THE craze for change rages, I should like to suggest a twenty-four-month year instead of twelve. Then there would be no precipitating old age of seventy. There would, likewise, be no "forgotten man" of forty—no excuse for unemployment—and even the Supreme Court, without "packing" or amendment, could continue to function effectively. In fact, it might be a cure-all for the political and industrial ills which our present Administration is finding so difficult. I. C. N.
Los Angeles, Calif.

IT SEEMS to me that what the masses should understand is that you cannot make people happy, healthy or good simply by passing a lot of laws—it is in the final analysis an individual problem. I have worked as foreman on a couple of PWA jobs, and the way most of the men worked was simply disgusting—tried to talk to them about doing a fair day's work, but of no use. L. W. B.
Tuckahoe, N. Y.

I, AS AN ordinary member of the rank and file, would be criticized if I tried to convince anyone of a right or wrong of any policy of the Supreme Court, for we are not supposed to know much about the Supreme Court and the national Constitution. The irony of it is that we don't, either. But we feel that if the country sponsors the Social Security Act, pensioning all the men and women at the age of sixty-five, that to retain Supreme Court judges ten years older than the pensioned millions would be out of order: a discordant note in the national scheme of things. We also contend that any person who would sponsor, or support, a compromise measure in the court-readjustment issue admits a necessary change in the court.
Koshopah, Neb. W. J. L.

A Belated Trip to the Senatorial Woodshed

Court and Constitution

AGAINST a Legislating Court

By Prof. Edward S. Corwin

Reportorial Summary of Address on the Court and Constitution in the Series of Bacon Lectures, Boston University

THE Supreme Court of the United States should be put on a basis which will guarantee its reasonable response to contemporary needs and contemporary opinion.

In relation to constitutional law, the produce, in other words, of the Supreme Court's efforts to apply the Constitution in the decision of cases, the constitutional document has become little more than a formal point of reference. For most of the court excursions in the constitutional sphere, the constitutional document is little more than a taking-off ground; the journey out and back occurs in a far different medium of selected precedents, of speculative views regarding the nature of the Constitution and the purpose designed to serve by it, and of unstated judicial preferences.

In the constitutional field the court is a legislature, and to the extent that the doctrine of the finality of its interpretations of the Constitution actually prevails, it is a super-legislature.

The Constitution is derived from the American people and it is consequently to be interpreted from the point of view of securing to them the full benefit of its provisions.

As soon as the Constitution was adopted it became the supreme law of those elements of the American population who had opposed its adoption as well as those who had urged it, and the former were much the more numerous.

Chief Justice Hughes, thirty years ago, as Governor of New York, argued for judicial independence, saying, "We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is." Today, on the other hand, it is this same premise which furnishes the logical basis for the demand for a court which should take account of contemporary opinion. It is appreciated, in other words, that in constitutional interpretation, as it affects most of the great political issues of the hour, neither the phraseology of the Constitution nor even the doctrine of precedent is an essential factor, but that point of view is almost everything.

Our constitutional law is a conglomerate and like our constitutional theory embraces different and often contradictory elements. First of all there are the doctrines of earlier courts, which are frequently revived in contemporary crises. Then there have been wars and emergencies in the meeting of which certain national powers—that over the currency, for example—have undergone pronounced enlargement. Again, the court is not immune from the pressure of public opinion. Indeed, there have been periods when political liberalism has affected the bench directly, through the appointment to it of justices who were more or less sympathetic with the idea that economic forces need correction and supplementation on occasion from political forces. Finally, personal influences which are less easily classified have at times contributed to import to the course of decision different direction from what laissez faireism would have done.

In theory the Constitution is the peoples' law. In the long run, therefore, they should be its interpreters, and the run should not be too long, either. It follows that if the people are to continue to utilize the court for this interpretative purpose, a method which has certain great advantages, the court should be put on a basis which will guarantee its reasonable response to contemporary needs and contemporary opinion.

FOR an Economic "Court"

By Prof. John Firman Coar

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROFESSOR EDWARD S. CORWIN'S recent lecture on the Constitution was characteristic of the general bewilderment which has resulted from the President's proposal to infuse new blood into the Supreme Court.

The simple and honest truth is that we have reached a point in our social evolution where the Constitution as framed is no longer commensurate to our economic needs as a nation. Unhappily, our thinking and even our feeling are so powerfully influenced by linguistic conventions that the custom of referring to the Constitution as our organic law has produced something like a sentimental conviction that it is the organic law of American society, which is, of course, sheer folly.

It is difficult to overcome a misleading tradition that has its origin in a mistaken interpretation of the past and, on the other hand, owes its growth to a very sincere aspiration of the present. The more is it to be deplored that a scholar of Professor Corwin's standing should increase that difficulty. For, if he be correct in his belief (and I think nearly all thoughtful Americans will agree with him) that we are in need of a national power commensurate with our economy, then a system of government representative only of federated states cannot be transformed into a government having national powers commensurate with the American people's economy by increasing the authority of any one of its three branches or of all its branches.

If the Federal Government constituted 150 years ago is to serve the American people and its economy, it can do so only to the extent that it is made responsive to this people. This can mean nothing else than representation of the new community which we call "the American people" in the Government.

With the addition of an economic chamber elected by citizens of the United States registering and voting in designated nation-wide economic constituencies, the consent of which chamber shall be required before economic enactments of the Congress become effective, the Congress may confidently be empowered to enact laws prohibiting all industrial activities that are harmful to "our economy." The chamber need not be a body of economic experts, but should be representative of the economic aspirations of the American people. For economic values are established by the community, not by industry.

How Professor Corwin can reasonably expect a court of jurists to accomplish this feat, or how the proponents of the Amendments to the Constitution thus far proposed, can look for economic equilibrium through increasing the powers of any one or more branches of the Federal Government as now constituted, remains a riddle. But we cannot solve a riddle such as posed by the lack of national power in a situation that cries aloud for national power and yet demands the preservation of state power, simply by posing another riddle.

Those who see only the difficulties in the way of establishing national economic representation, would best remind themselves that all worth-while progress has overcome difficulties. If the ideal of national representation in the Government is sound, that alone is of determining moment.

The difficulties can be overcome, once this ideal is recognized. There is not the least threat to private enterprise or individual initiative in the grant of prohibitive powers to the Congress under the conditions named.

The Wide Horizon

Study in Brown

By Frederick W. Carr

DETROIT

BECAUSE of the multitude that he has now grown into, the mass production worker—the factory employee who does the same little task perhaps 1000 times a day—has become a new figure in American life.

He is just emerging into power in labor and in politics, and for the first time moving to change old institutions in his own favor. Generally unskilled, this newcomer is the common laborer of yesterday, who has been moved up a degree by progressive manufacturing. Today he is not doing the heavy work frequent among common laborers before the war, which immigrants rolled in to handle.

His is a lighter job, is tied in with machinery, brings better pay, furnishes better housing than of the old steel towns of a past day, and suits the unambitious worker better. However, to the exceptional man, if he does not study and adapt himself to the mass-production system, it gives less chance to get ahead.

Mass production is a leveler. The workers come from everywhere. Many are the foreign-born, who still speak brokenly, or of the second generation. Every type bubbles forth from the mill gate as the shifts change: cheery and stolid, vacant and thoughtful; husky and slight; illiterate and collegiate. No one has fully seen America until he has watched it pour out of a great industrial plant.

* * *

The dominant color of the thousands here, illustrative of the millions of industry, is brown—the brown of cheap overcoats, rough and heavy. Many wear black zipper vests, and carry worn lunch boxes.

As makers of automobiles, possibly the majority go home in automobiles. The many thousands of employee cars parked outside the Ford plant make one of the most curious industrial sights in America. The number of cars is enormous.

Some workers come not without their skill or trade to join the throng of production workers. Miners and machinists have enlisted with the mass.

Home ownership is a widespread impulsion among the automobile people. Their cities, located on the edge of the country, fortunately have room for expansion. The community can grow sideways instead of up, as in New York City. Apartment buildings house only a minority. The popular home is a small wood house. Though buying a home on $30 more or less a week calls for a struggle, not a few do it.

Floating workers, however, do not settle long enough to take permanent root. Because there is not a full year's work for tens of thousands, many of these do not move here, and on returning home do not come back. A small quota of skilled men, who find from five to ten months' work here, come only for that period, renting a room or putting up at a low-priced hotel.

Hours have shortened. The standard week in Ford and General Motors Corporation, the two largest manufacturers, is forty hours. General Motors pays time and a half for overtime. Ford dislikes overtime so much that he pays nothing extra for it and in all departments forbids it with the exception of breakdowns.

What is the future of the man who screws on one gadget 1000 times a day, five days a week, and next year, when the new model is put into production, will come back and do the same job or its equivalent?

* * *

The usual answer about the future is not enthusiastic. While men with a mechanical turn are naturally moved along to better posts, the range of the semi-skilled is not broad. Mass production does not open the same opportunities for men to work up as did the less specialized manufacturing.

An exceptional amount of thinking is required of executives who do the planning. The more mentality they put into the system, the more they make it automatic, the less initiative is demanded of the worker. The job of production man calls for a minimum of judgment and a maximum of dexterity. Thus mass production is lifting factory routine to a higher grade, and multiplying it. It has started new industry, evoked new machinery, made thousands of new skilled jobs needed in the making of machines, and thus has given craftsmanship a greater employment.

Passing the question of how many years a production worker is good for in the new system, the future looks something like this:

For those content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, work and pay have been supplied better than that of the past.

For the hit-or-miss type of the energetic, who are in substantial number, the opportunities have been limited, and they are not so apt to climb out of the routine.

For the few who will definitely specialize, a greater chance has been given by the shorter hours. Industry has to have its skilled men and executives. In the forty-hour week the adult worker has the time for study and training that he never had before.